P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,096—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	17th Nov.
* PENINSULAR	5247	T. Leigh	24th ,,
L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Dec,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	8th ,,
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	15th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7382	L. M. Wibmer	29th ,,
			1901.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	5th Jan.
M. VALETTA	5048	F. N. Tillard	12th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7922	G. L. Langborne	26th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd ,,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked M. proceeds to Marseilles only.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent. P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th November, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Dec. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	In Jan., 1901.
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	in Jan., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 5 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about

A Primage of 10 per cent. is collected on all Passages.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 32, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 2nd Nov., 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOIST for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 16th November, at 2 p. m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 15th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 27th November.

FOR MOMBASA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 8th December.

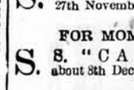
FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 21st November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th November, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
SULTAN	2881	Bohlanz	23rd Nov.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

The S. S. SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for Benadir Coast, viz:—MERKA, BRAWA, MOGDISCHU and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
Apollo House, Apollo Street.
Bombay, 5th Nov., 1900.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov., 1900.
ANNAM	6208	Poydenot	20th Dec., 1900.
OCEANIEN	4,259	X	17th Jan. 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain ..... to sail on or about the 15th Nov. 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PARCELS OF CIGARS FOR EUROPE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

UNDERTAKE to deliver Parcels of their Celebrated Trichinopoly and Java Cheroots to any Address in the United Kingdom, free of all expense, at the following rates:—

	1,000. Rs. a.	500. Rs. a.	100. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLES	112 0	58 0	12 8
TREACHER'S DAWSONS	122 0	64 0	14 0
TREACHER'S THOMSONS	134 0	70 0	15 0
TREACHER'S HAVANAHS	113 0	59 0	13 0
TREACHER'S SPECIALS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S SUMATRAS	142 0	73 0	15 8
TREACHER'S JAVAS, No. 1	150 0	78 0	16 8
TREACHER'S do No. 2	136 0	71 0	15 0
TREACHER'S do No. 3	110 0	58 0	12 8

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS, NEAPOLITAN MANDOLINES, BANJOS, AUTO-HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY KEY MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

NONE GENUINE EXCEPT WHEN THE LABLES BEAR THE WORDS

KAISER BREWERY, BECK & CO.,

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLSALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.

KARACHI AND BOMBAY.

TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

CYCLING SEASON, 1900.

FREE WHEEL ROYAL ENFIELD BICYCLES

riding with the Jehul Free Wheel Gear and Jehul Free Wheel Brake can be obtained by the use of the Enfield Free Wheel Bicycles.

men will find that long-distance riding can be performed on these magnificent Bicycles with less exhaustion.

Enfields are types of Bicycles that have been popular with the Public for many years past.

is a name that has been associated with the soundest work possible, and their

are built with the best material, and with the utmost care to secure a continuity of the great reputation the Manufactures have steadily acquired.

Cash Quotations and Quotations for Extended Payments on Application to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE

CYCLE COMPONENTS MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LTD., have received a few samples of Bicycles manufactured by the Cycle Components Manufacturing Co., Ltd. These Machines contain many Patented and Registered parts in universal demand, the whole being designed on mechanical lines and finished in a style to make them desirable Bicycles.

Gent's Model GCC, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	Cash Rs.	230;	Credit Rs.	255
Gent's Model AM/C, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	260	,,	290
Gent's GCC Model, Gold lined, Extra fittings, 26-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres.	,,	300	,,	330
Lady's Model AM/C, 23-in. frame, fitted with Dunlop 1900 Pneumatic Tyres	,,	285	,,	315
Lady's Model BM/C	,,	230	,,	255

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COFFEE! COFFEE!! COFFEE!!!

FREE DELIVERY ANY RAILWAY STATION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, TO ANY OTHER STATION IN INDIA ONE ANNA EXTRA PER POUND.

PURE or FRENCH, ROASTED and GROUND in tins from 10 Annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per pound.

DON'T FORGET,

That you pay a higher price for the raw article than we can grow it at,
That there is a natural loss of 20 per cent. weight in roasting,
That you cannot check the proportion of Roasted to Raw Coffee,
That sometimes your Coffee is burnt in roasting,
That sometimes it is under-roasted,
That your Butler will have some of it,
That by buying it ready roasted and weighed you avoid all these causes of loss,
That you get a better article,
That there is no handling, all is done by Machinery,
Therefore all householders should buy their Coffee ready for use from

THE UNITED COFFEE GROWERS' CO., LD.,

[CAPITAL 2 LAKHS.]

With every Tin guaranteed. COIMBATORE, Southern India.

WRITE FOR PRICE LISTS. AGENTS WANTED.

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.
£ 13,558,989 Stg.
LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 3 0	25	15 7 0	25	19 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	19 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19 BANK STREET BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner

THE FUNDS EXCEED

RS. 1,50,00,000.

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's offices.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON, BROWN,
Manager.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, BOMBAY.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING of the Corporation will be held on MONDAY, the 19th November, 1900, at 3 P.M.

M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.

15th November, 1900.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 per share will be paid (on production of Share-certificates) to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 14th November, 1900, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th November 1900, between the hours of 11 A.M., and 3 P.M., and on SATURDAYS from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

THOS. H. MOORE.
Chief Agent.

WANTED IN LAHORE,

A GOOD EUROPEAN CLERK, perfect English Correspondent and Book-keeper, must also have previous experience in Mercantile firms. Salary up to Rs. 200, and fair prospects for a really good man.

Apply "No. 66"
Care of this paper.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contracts for the MANUFACTURE and SUPPLY of COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, for one year, from the 1st April, 1901, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the conditions under which tenders may be made and under which the contracts will be granted can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of, Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No tenders will be received after noon on the 12th January 1901.

4. The contract areas are as follows:—

(a) ELLICHPUR DISTILLERY AREA.

Ellichpur District—2,623 square miles with a population at the last census of 315,798.

Amraoti District—2,759 square miles; population 655,645.

(b) AKOLA DISTILLERY AREA.

Akola District—2,559 square miles; population 574,782.

Malkapur Taluq (of the Buldana District)—791 square miles; population 177,877.

W. HASTINGS, Lieut.-Col.,
Inspector General of Excise, H.A.D.

CHRISTMAS PRIZES.

Rs. 3,000! Rs. 3,000!!

THREE THOUSAND RUPEES IN PRIZES.

1st Prize	...	...	...1,000
2nd ,,	...	...	... 500
3rd ,,	...	...	... 250
Five prizes at Rs.	100	each	... 500
Five ,, ,, ,,	50	,,	... 250
Ten ,, ,, ,,	20	,,	... 200
Thirty ,, ,, ,,	10	,,	... 300
Total Rs. ...			3,000

THE above Fifty-three Prizes will be drawn for, and given away to NEW SUBSCRIBERS of the "Indian Tit-Bits."

All you have to do is to send in your yearly subscription to the "Indian Tit-Bits, amounting to Rs. 6, by money order, TO THE MANAGER, INDIAN TIT-BITS, 180, DHURRUMTOLLA STREET, CALCUTTA, enclosing stamped addressed envelope for reply, otherwise no notice will be taken.

Every subscriber will receive a numbered receipt, and the numbers will afterwards be drawn on the same principle as the "DERBY,"—the only difference is, that in the "Indian Tit-Bits" Drawing you stand a much better chance, as the Prizes are more numerous and the Competitors very few in comparison; besides that the "Indian Tit-Bits" in itself is worth double the amount charged for. It is the only publication of its kind in India, and contains general knowledge, Short Stories, Illustrated Humour, Illustrated Fashion, etc., etc.

The Drawing will take place on Christmas Eve, in presence of representatives of the Local Press. Subscriptions must reach us not later than Thursday, the 20th December 1900. The above conditions hold good if we will have at least 3,000 subscribers or more by the advertised time. Should we, however, happen to have less, we shall take off one rupee from each subscriber and devote it to the fund, i.e., if we will get only 2,000 subscribers, the Prizes will amount to Rs. 2,0.0, and so on.

WHO WE ARE.

That the "I. T.-B." is a thorough reliable concern, the following will have no shadow of a doubt:—

Publishers.—Messrs. J. CLEVEN & Co.; BANKERS.—THE DELHI & LONDON BANK, Ld., Calcutta, and Messrs. THOMAS, COOK & SON, Bombay.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,

ORGANIST and CHOIRMASTER, St. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL, BOMBAY, late Organist of All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad; Officiating Organist in 1899, St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta; Pupil of Dr. Arnold, Winchester Cathedral; and of the late Mr. CHARLES VICTOR, of the Carl Rosa Opera Co,

IS OPEN TO RECEIVE PUPILS for the ORGAN, PIANO, HARMONY, and particularly for the CULTIVATION of the VOICE.

Candidates prepared for Trinity College, London,

Results of private pupils for 1900: 18 passed the Theoretical Examination, two gaining maximum marks; 2 passed the Teachers' or Higher Examination, one gaining the Associateship of the College; 4 in the Senior and 3 in the Intermediate Grade.

Classes taught Harmony and Singing on special terms.

For terms, apply to

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Apollo Chambers,
Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,
GIPGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17
Examination and Certificate.....	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

BEST ITALIAN

VERMOUTH BRANCA
AND
BITTERS BRANCA,

FERNET-BRANCA OF FRATELLI BRANCA MILAN.

PURVEYORS TO THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

The Only Ones Who Possess True and Genuine Process

THE GREATEST HONOURS
AT THE CHIEF EXHIBITIONS.

Exact the Signature crosswise on the Label. } "FRATELLI BRANCA & Co.

Beware of the innumerable counterfeits.

APPLY TO AGENTS:

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE WESTERN SIDE OF OLD BENGALPOORA STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 15th November, 1900, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Fakir Mahomed Babunbhai, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Bai Imambibee, wife of Meeya Hajee Essoof Roostam Glasswalla, the mortgagor, by virtue of an Indenture dated the 19th day of June, 1895, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at the Western Side of old Bengalpora Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1559 and Street Nos. 53-60, containing by admeasurement (111) square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 444, new No. 6110, old Survey No. 808, and new Survey No. 23238, and bounded on the east by old Bengalpoora Street aforesaid, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Thacker Dewjee, and on the south by the property of Thacker Narayenjee Waljee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1900.

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First insertion ..... Rs. 5
Second do. ..... ,, 3-8
Third do. ..... ,, 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... As. 8 per line
Second do ..... ,, 4½
Third do ..... ,, 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Or Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding lines ..... ,, 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES:—EACH—TWO RUPEES

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

In Bombay.		Up-Country.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 12
Half-yearly ..... ,, 6
Quarterly ..... ,, 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEE STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following Stores for twelve months, commencing from the first day of January, one Thousand nine hundred and one :—

Cocoanut Oil best	26 tons
Castor Oil best	135 tons
Kerosine Oil 125° flash	1,610 cases
" 150°	506 cases
Cotton Waste No. I best ...	31 tons
Mineral Oil suitable for lubricating Machinery, Engine parts and Axles	50 tons
Crude Oil	24,000 gallons
Coke, best screened in lumps, English for making gas, packed in Gunny Bags	240 tons

To be delivered FREE on Railway wagons, Wari Bunder, Bombay.

The contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut oil and castor oil casks and empty coke bags to be returned free to Wari Bunder, Bombay.

Each item to be Tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such WITH SAMPLES will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his office Treacher's Buildings, FORT, up to 1 P.M. (gun fire) on the 20th instant.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his office on payment of one Government rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of Five Per Cent of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, 5th November, 1900.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

WANTED.

DRAPER'S ASSISTANTS WANTED.

WANTED, a thoroughly experienced EUROPEAN for the Gent's Outfitting Department; also a good man for the General Drapery.

English experience indispensable.

Apply by letter to
WRENN, BENNETT & CO.,
Madras.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE LARGE Building known as VICTORIA HOUSE," Byculla, Bombay, is offered for Sale, the Company having transferred their wholesale Business to the Fort. Suitable for a Factory Machinery Godown, Club, School-house, Library, &c., or TO LET in TENEMENTS. For full particulars apply to

THE GENERAL MANAGER,
PHILLIPS & Co., LD.,
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Gaji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£ 98 5-8—2-8
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-2 unch'd.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....	£110 "
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. ...	£ 65 plus 1-4 "
Bar Silver in London.....	29 11-16 unchanged.
Do. New York	64 1-4 plus 1-2
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 10—1-2
Do. New York	484 1-2 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England	4 p. c. "
Do Short London Bills	4 p. c. "
Do Indian Bank Bills	4 p. c. "

Extra allotments: Council Bill on Calcutta Rs. 3,10,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

The following were the Imports and Exports of Bullion since the departure of last English mail:—

	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
Gold Bars	341,100	3,34,875
Gold Coins	4,394	20,32,050
Silver Bars	24,31,613	.....
Silver Coins	2,34,559	.....

We have received says the "Manchester Guardian," a useful exposition of the American Currency law by Professor Raland Falkner, of the University of Pennsylvania, issued as one of the publications of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Dr. Falkner will be remembered as the Secretary to the American Delegation to the Brussels Monetary Conference of 1892, and he has devoted much time to the study of monetary problems. In the paper before us he brings into prominence several features of the new American Law which deserve attention just now. He points out that the Act though known as the Gold Standard Bill during its passage through Congress, did not itself establish the Gold Standard, but reaffirmed in formal terms what really practically existed. The original Bill as passed by the House of Representatives, would indeed have established the Gold as the Standard in America more unmistakably than the measure actually adopted after modification by the Senate, as it empowered the Treasury to exchange gold coins "for any other money" issued or coined by the United States, which, of course, implied the right to redeem in gold not only the various forms of Paper Money, but the silver dollars themselves. The Senate declined to adopt this simple declaration of convertibility, but, as Dr. Falkner tells us, provided a better machinery for redemption (in gold) than previously existed and even more complete than that proposed by the lower house. Up to 1890 the only direct liability against the Treasury gold reserve (normally dols. 100,000,000) were the Greenbacks, whose amount was fixed by law; but, indirectly, all the forms of money circulating freely in the United States could be exchanged for gold, the safety of the gold standard depended merely on the proposition of the gold to the total money supplied. Up to 1890 that proportion rather tended to increase than diminish; in that year, for instance, it was 43 per cent, as against only 26 per cent. in 1879, the increase o silver dollars under the Bland Act having been largely counterbalanced by the continued contraction of the volume of National Bank notes with the redemption of the debt on which such notes are based. With the issue of Treasury notes for the purchase of silver under the Windon-Sherman Act of 1890 the proportion of gold to all other forms of money declined to 36 per cent. in 1893. The last named year the Silver Act was repealed, and since that time the only freely expensible element in the currency has been gold; its proportion had last year recovered to 45 per cent. The Act of the present year, Dr. Falkner States seeks to make the gold reserve "in the first place adequate and in the second place inviolate." Prior to its enactment the normal gold reserve was equivalent to only 20 per cent of the combined amount of the Greenbacks and silver Treasury notes when the volume of the latter was at its maximum in 1893-94. The present Act fixed the reserve at 150,000,000 dols., which is equivalent to 34 per cent. of the combined amount of the Greenbacks and Treasury notes as it stood in February last. As the silver is coined, however, the Treasury notes are redeemed by the issue of the silver dollars, and when these notes have all disappeared the legally fixed reserve will be equivalent to 43 per cent of the outstanding Government Paper. Of course there will remain the silver dollars or the silver certificates representing them, but the Act provides for making their presentation for redemption improbable by limiting the denomination of the certificates to 10 dollars or under except as regards 10 per cent of the aggregate issue, and at the same time it limits the denomination of the Greenbacks to 10 dollars as the minimum. It is expected that these conditions will promote the absorption and retention of the silver certificates in the general circulation as only the larger notes are likely to be presented through the Banks for gold. When Government notes are redeemed out of the reserve, however, the notes will, for the time being become part of the reserve. The combined volume of the gold and notes so held must never be less then 150,000,000, dols. and the process of substitution of notes for gold which under certain circumstances might conceivably go on until the gold has disappeared is to be checked by the issue of short term 3 per cent Bonds for gold to replenish the stock whenever the gold balance in the total reserve has sunk to 100,000,000. dels. The balance of the total reserve of 150,000,000 dols, held in notes may at any time be exchanged for gold held in the General Treasury balance or for gold deposited by individuals. The notes thus transferred to the general fund may be used for any Government purpose except the payment of deficits in current revenue, a provision which is obviously intended to prevent the issue of bonds for the replenishing of the gold reserve being utilised as on previous occasion for the more payment of the expenses of Government. Dr. Falkner points out, however, that in practice it may preve extremey difficult to determine the exact peint when a deficit in current revenue occurs, and that, as it is possible under the scheme to wholly dissociate the redemption fund from the general fund of the Treasury the condition of the latter must always affect the security of the money system. After all, then, the maintonance of the Gold Standard in the United States is dependent in the end on the continuance of general prosperity there with equilibrium in the Government finances.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market on Tuesday closed quiet; Surat were quiet; Manchester was firm. The total sales were 10,000 bales. The number of bales sold on speculation and for export was 500 bales; Imports 40,000 bales: Surats 50 bales; Spot 5 14—32= plus 1-32. Arrivals close steady.

Futures Liverpool—

Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-March	May-June	Aug.-Sept.
5·21	5·16	5·10	5·5	4·30

plus 2·64 plus 1-64 plus 1-64 unchanged — 1-64

In New York the

Receipts at the Ports were	49,000	against.
Do- last year.....	41,000	
Exports to Great Britain	9,000	
" Continent.....	17,000	
Mid.-Uplands are quoted	9 3-4	unchanged
Futures, month of February	9·35 — 9	
" May	9·38 — 8	

The Cotton quotations of the Liverpool Market for the 13th instant were :—

Middling Americans	5 14-32
Fine Broach	5 26-32
F. G. "	5 29-32
Good "	5 19-32
Fine Bhownuggur ..... W	4 24-32
F. G. "	4 18-32
Good "	4 14-32
Fine Oomras	4 26-32
F. G. "	4 20-32
Good "	4 16-32
Fine Belati	4 18-32
Good "	4 6-32
Fine Bengals	4 14-32
F. G. "	4 8-32
Good "	4 4-32
Fine M.-G. Bhownuggur	4 26-32
Good Khandeish	4 9-32
F. G. "	4 13-32

The Bombay Cotton Market opened steady yesterday but prices gave way some Rs. 2 under the influence of favourable crop and yield reports, and advices of a consequent weakening in American futures, received by wire. But sellers have not accepted the fall or responded to the demand which is constant at the new figures, and the business done was therefore small. The quotations at closing were :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine Ready	185-190	January	181
Do F G "	175		
Broach Fine "	215	March	223
Do Good.....	190		

Shippers took 300 bales old Bengal (fine) at Rs. 185, while 100 New Akola were sold for mill consumption at Rs. 218.

The following are the receipts of various ths grow of cotton at Bombay :—

	Yesterday's receipts.	From 1st Oct. to 13 Nov. 1900.	From 1st Oct. to 13 Nov. 1899
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	218	1,131	5,471
Barsee and Nugur	...	2,680	567
Berar	413	1 692	7,206
Hingunghat.....	...	73	97
Dhollera	4	1,376	16,365
Broach	..	153	568
Compta and Dharwar.....	...	5,061	6,545
Westerns	...	1,274	443
Bengals.....	703	7,062	29,062
Sind	...	151	1,519
Persian.....	...	578	154
American.....	...	304	1,962
Egyptian	186	1,527	804
Other sorts	...	404	793
Total.....	1,524	23,466	71,556

Summary of Imports of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

	Yesterday's Receipts	Total receipts since 1st Jan.1900	Total receipts for same period in 1899.
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat	16,054	2,076,134	4,940,563
Linseed	1,611	701,257	2,039,288
Rapeseed	443	616.602	1,942,147
Gingellyseed	8,895	1,100,813	1,171,655
Poppyseed	129	451,802	579,695
Groundnuts	38	45,735	140,871
Castorseed	1,060	500,287	873,878
Rice	4,286	12,805,157	5,255,308
Myrabollams	1,438	a 288,712	.....

a Since 1st April 1900.

WHEAT TRADE.—During the past fortnight, writes a correspondent in the current number of the "Statist," there has not been much activity in the wheat trade, and with rather pressingly large supplies, values have lest about 6d. per quarter. The stock returns for October 1st show that the total quantity of wheat and flour now held in first hands in the ports was 2,500,000 quarters, which is the largest amount held at the present time since 1895, whilst the quantity afloat, which was 2,330,000 quarters, was the largest since 1893. These points are brought out by the following comparison of the United Kingdom' "visible supply" of foreign wheat on October 1st, in the past 10 years :—

	Afloat for U.K.	Stocks in U.K. Ports.	Total.
	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
1900.....	2,330,000	2,500,000	4,830,000
1899.....	1,895,000	2,325,000	4,220,000
1898.....	1,500,000	900 000	2,400,000
1897.....	1,639,000	1,000,000	2,639,000
1896.....	1,899,000	1,500,000	3,399,000
1895.....	2,106,000	3,400,000	5,506,000
1894.....	2,035,000	2,900,000	4,935,000
1893.....	2,897,000	3,850,000	6,747,000
1892.....	2,010,000	3,500,000	5,510,000
1891.....	1,822,000	1.750.000	3,572,000
Average.....	2,013,000	2,367,000	4,380,000

THE BOMBAY WHEAT MARKET AND SEED MARKET were both quiet but steady yesterday, the business done was, as has been the rule for some time, small and of a purely emergency character with prices unchanged.

THE EXCHANGE MARKET was firm yesterday with an advance of 1-32 in Demand. But little business was done and bills remained very scarce. We quote :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfers	1s. 3 15-16d.
" Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4 3-16d.
" Francs	109⅜
30 days' " Japan.....	149
" " Shanghai.....	208½
" " Hongkong	...
Silver in London	29 11-16
" in New York.....	64 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to a rise of 1-4 per cent. in the London Rupee Paper this morning, the Bombay Governmeht Paper Market opened at Rs. 97 9-16 and improved to Rs.97-5-8 for Settlement and Rs. 97 11-16 for Casb. A fairly large business in Cash Paper at Rs. 97 5-8 to Rs. 97 11-16 was reported. During the afternoon the Market declined to Rs. 97 1-2 in consequence of the weaker advices from Calcutta and at that rate we close.

THE SHARE MARKET is quiet. Petits are steady at Rs. 1,805 xd. but other shares are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are at Rs. 1,257 1-2. Morarji Goculdas shares were done at Rs. 1,505.

THE FREIGHT MARKET was quiet yesterday with no business doing. London Ready is now quoted at 15s. 6d.; other ports being as follows :—

	Cotton & Wool April. 18	Wheat & Seeds May. 18
Liverpool Ready...	16	15
Hull " ...	16-6	
Hamburg " ...	16	
Antwerp " ...	16	
Dunkirk " ...	16-3	
Marseilles "	16	

COTTON GOODS MARKET.—"Will the demand for American Cotton," writes a Manchester correspondent, "be as large during the next twelve months as it was in 1898-99 and 1899-1900? In these two years the supply of Indian Cotton used in the spinning of the coarser counts of yarn has been extremely scanty. Partly for this reason, and partly because of the abundance of American, United States, cotton has been extensively used by spinners in the European Continent and in Japan, instead of Indian. This year there is the certain prospect of a large Indian crop, and already orders for new Bombay Cotton from Europe and Japan are beginning to assume important dimensions. Moreover, there are very great accumulations of Indian and Japanese Yarn, owing chiefly to the arrest of business in China, where these yarns are very freely consumed in ordinary times. Moreover, both the Indian and the Japanese mills are working short time or are partially stopped. It is, therefore, a reasonable conclusion that the demand for American cotton will, this season, be very greatly reduced, and it will be no surprise if the falling off in the consumption of it, as a substitute for American, as compared with last year, should reach 750,000 bales. Whilst, then, English cotton spinners and buyers of goods and yarns in Manchester are prepared to base their arrangements on a level of prices higher than those current during the last two or three years, they do not regard it as a certain fact that it is to be a scarcity level. On the contrary, they look upon the possibility of an American crop of less than 10,750,000 bales, say 10,500,000, or even 10,000,000 bales, as being substantially compensated by the certainty that the consumption of America will be materially reduced by reason of the abundance of the Indian supply. On the other hand, there is the consideration that the prospect of a large demand for English cotton goods during the next 12 months is very encouraging. The enforced stoppage of mills and short time in Lancashire since July have greatly reduced the supply of cloth and yarn. There are no considerable accumulations of them anywhere, except perhaps in China, and in many Markets stocks are very small. Hence the steady increase, day by day, of inquiry in Manchester and the incipient efforts of buyers to find a practicable basis of prices upon which they can act with confidence. In this movement Indian merchants are taking a full share, because they recognise that the improved economic condition of India will require them to forward very important supplies for some time to come, as soon as the question of price is definitely settled."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 14TH OF NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been generally small The distribution has slightly altered and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are northerly in Kathiawar, southwesterly in the North-West Provinces and north-easterly or south-easterly in most other places. The force has been strong at Negapatam and generally light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° in excess of normal at Cuddapah, Jacobabad and Trichinopoly and the minimum from 5° to 7° at Agra, Jhansi, Ajmir, Sholapur, Secunderabsd and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Rajkot and the lowest 58° at Neemuch.

Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in the south of the Peninsula.

Rain in light showers has fallen at Madras.

Pressure is abnormally low in Sind, Kathiawar and the Gulf of Cambay, and the weather appears to be slightly unsettled. Weather is slightly favourable for local scattered rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast. The weather in the Bombay Presidency will become more on less cloudy.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 5-42m., 0-45s. Low water, 0-29s.

Anglo-Indian Gymkhana, Entertainment and Dance, Apollo Bunder, 8 p.m.

Lord Northcote's Departure on Tour, Grant Road Station, 9-20 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 5 p.m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the zoological collection :—A wild dog (Cyon dukhenensis) by Captain C. C. Leslie through the Bombay Natural History Society; and a Cape Pole-cat (ictonyx zorilla) by Mr. R. G. Farrant.

LORD CURZON'S THANKS TO A PARSEE PRIEST.—Rustomjee Jamsetjee Dustoor Oodwarawalla, having sent to Lord Curzon, while in Bombay, a letter expressing hearty good wishes towards his Excellency and the British Government, has been honoured with a reply, from Mr. W. Lawrence, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, stating "I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th inst, and to thank you for the friendly expressions which it contains."

DROWNING FATALITY IN THE DOCK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquiry y...day, at the morgue, regarding the death of ... Ah Ling, a Chinaman, employed as a fireman on board the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Bengal, now lying in the Victoria Dock. The deceased was last seen alive on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock. About three hours after Arthur Milner, a head-waiter on board the same vessel, was passing under the stern of the steam-ship Egypt on the quay, when he heard a splash at some distance, followed by screams. He ran round the dock in the direction of the sound but could see nothing. He then reported the matter to the police at the dock gate. Three drags were got to work and the body was recovered at 10-30 p.m., life being extinct. The deceased had no quarrel with any one on board the vessel. He was a quiet, well-behaved man. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning in the Victoria Dock.

FIRE IN THE FORT.—At half-past five o'clock, last evening, an alarm was given that a fire had broken out in one of the godowns in Forbes Street, Fort. The Fort fire-engine, under Mr. Ratcliff, immediately proceeded to the spot, but for some time neither the fire-brigade nor the police could locate the fire. It appears that some of the residents in Mr. Tyebji's building noticed the roof of an adjoining house on fire and it was surmised that the godown on the ground-floor, belonging to Messrs. Umrigar and Company, was in flames. The godown was broken open and everything in it was found to be in proper order. The fire brigade then proceeded to an adjoining building through a bye-lane at the back and eventually discovered that the roof of Messrs. Bennett and Co.'s godown had caught fire. A few buckets of water was poured on the burning roof and the flames were put out. It seems that some carpenters had been working in that part of the building and a quantity of tar was found near the staircase.

SUIT AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Revenue Judge, the case in which Mr. Nasservanjee Jehangir Khambata appealed against the enhanced assessment of the Collector of Bombay was called on for hearing.

For the plaintiff it was urged that the land revenue payable by him on two pieces of land, situated at Dharavi, should be respectively declared to be two pies and one pie per square yard, namely, Rs. 5-3-4 per annum, in connection with the piece admeasuring 500 square yards and Rs. 31-4 per annum for the piece admeasuring 6,000 square yards. This assessment which had been fixed in 1875, has been raised by the Collector since the latter part of 1899 to eight pies in both cases, which meant that the enhanced assessment leviable on the plaintiff's properties would amount to Rs. 20-13-4 and Rs. 250. These enhanced rates have been guaranteed by the Collector for thirty years.

Defendant stated that the lands were annually accessible under Bombay Act II. of 1876 and when they were so assessed in 1876 no guarantee was given that the rate of assessment would be maintained for ever, or for any definite length of time, that he was entitled to enhance the assessment and that the Court was not competent to entertain any question as to the amount of assessment.

The case was argued at great length by Mr. Hemming, solicitor, for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Starling, barrister-at-law, for the Collector of Bombay. Judgment is reserved.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE HEMRAJ RAGHAVJI.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Counsel said the matter was adjourned the last Court day to enable the insolvent to lodge the books of account and to hand over the ornaments he was seen wearing. The insolvent had now lodged the books of account and was willing to hand over the ornaments. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, opposed the application, saying that the ornaments, the insolvent was ready to give, were all brass ornaments. His Lordship refused the interim order.

RE DOSSA GOPAL.

Mr. Vedant, for the insolvent, applied for a revocation of the adjudication order, Mr. Lang, on behalf of Nensey Khairaj, and Mr. Manker for Bhanji Damji, creditors, opposed the application. His Lordship refused the application, remarking that the insolvent had done nothing to satisfy the claims of the creditors.

RE MAHACHAND SHIVRAM AND ANOTHER.

The insolvents appeared in person and applied for an interim order. The Hon. Mr. Lang, who represented a creditor, in opposing the application, said that a decree for Rs. 19,845 was passed against the insolvents on the 6th instant. The insolvents had not lodged their books of account and had not rendered a true account of all the property and interest in their schedule. His Lordship refused the interim order.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	4	7
B Mandvi Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	5	2	21
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	0	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada.....	2	1	20
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-residents and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	3	13
Total	12	12	107
Total plague deaths to date	79,969	66,221	
Same date last year.....	23	17	140

PLAGUE IN POONA.

THE following are the plague returns of the Poona City from the 12th to 13th November :—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Bhavani	1	1
Sadashiv	2	3
Raviwar	3	3
Somwar	1	2
Mangalwar.....	3	3
Shanvar	2	2
Shukurwar	1	1
Nana	2	0
Budhwar	1	0
	16	15

Total mortality 22.

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A SEQUEL TO THE LATE DURANT TRIAL.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Nanabhoy Cawasjee Engineer surrendered to his bail and appeared before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of giving false evidence, and with fabricating the same.

Mr. F. Yorke Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the case on behalf of Government, and Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended.

The proceedings have arisen out of the trial of the late Clive Durant, who during the Sessions of September of 1898 was charged with attempted extortion from Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Dinshaw Petit. At that trial the present accused, it is alleged, swore that he held a certificate of competency from Mr. H. Moylan, late Boiler Inspector of Bombay, and that he had forwarded the same to Perim with a draft letter. In consequence of certain information received, the presiding Judge, the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, directed Mr. M. H. Starling, the Clerk of the Crown, to telegraph for the return of the registered packet. On its being made over and opened in public court by the court authorities, it was found to contain merely a blank sheet of paper. Upon this the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy directed the Clerk of the Crown to issue sanction for the prosecution of the accused on charges of perjury and fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Yorke-Smith, in opening the case, read passages to the Court from accused's cross-examination by Clive Durant in the Sessions Court. Counsel intimated that Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, who was an important witness in the case, was about to proceed to England next Saturday, and asked leave to examine him first and tender him for cross-examination.

Mr. Mathew Henry Starling, examined by Mr. Yorke-Smith, said that during the trial of Clive Durant the court made an order for the return of a registered packet addressed to Framjee Rustomjee, New Ice Works, Perim, and telegrams were accordingly sent. On the 8th October, 1898, before the court sat registered packet No. 417 was delivered to him. The envelope was perfect all round. He took it into court and opened it in the presence of the judge and jury. The contents was a blank piece of paper. Witness produced the sanction to prosecute Nanabhoy Cowasjee. It appeared under the seal of the Court.

Cross-examined witness said that when he received the envelope the hole in the left hand corner was not there. It was a perfect envelope. He had a letter from the accused soon after this incident. At least his clerk received it, but he had no recollection of the receipt. Witness produced a letter and copy of a statement and an information purporting to be made before Mr. Owen, solicitor.

Mr. Davur read the letter in which accused said that he was proceeding criminally before the Presidency Magistrate against a person in connection with the registered packet.

Mr. Davur proposed to put the letter in, but Mr. Yorke-Smith objected, and asked the Court to note his objection.

Witness said that he could not say if Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta applied for an order to get the packet back.

Mr. Fredrick Hanibal Britto, Senior Judge's Clerk, High Court Registrar; High Court Sessions, said he held those offices in September, 1898. As registrar it was his duty to sit in court throughout the proceedings. He sat out the case of Queen-Empress against Clive Durant and others. Witness produced his Sessions Minute Book which he kept. Accused was the fourth witness in the case. His cross-examination was conducted by Clive Durant, while he was on his oath which he (witness) administered to him. This was part of his duty. Accused gave his evidence at Durant's trial in the vernacular.

Mr. Davur said he would suggest that this evidence be stopped if Mr. Britto's memory failed him. He (counsel) was present in court throughout the case with Mr. Macpherson and accused then gave his evidence in English.

Mr. Britto said that to the best of his knowledge the evidence was in the vernacular.

Witness produced the record of the presiding Judge taken at the Sessions.

Mr. Davur said he infinitely preferred that the notes be put in to guide the Court. He did not deny the truth of those notes. His case was that the statements made by the accused were true.

Witness said that he believed accused had no engineer's certificate from Mr. Moylan.

Mr. Davur said he would cross-examine the witness now if his Worship would deal with the case. He believed Mr. Yorke-Smith did not press for the case to go to the Sessions.

Mr. Yorke-Smith said that perjury was a grave offence especially when given in the High Court, either in civil or criminal proceedings. In this case, however, no one was injured by the alleged perjury.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davur witness said he had a fairly good memory. With reference to the registered packet he believed the accused said that he had given his application and certificate to a Borah who asked him to try for a vacancy at Perim, and that he had given the papers in an open cover to the man.

The case at this stage was adjourned to Wednesday next, at 3, p. m.

A RETIRING RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

AN unusually large number of employes of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company met last week at the goods shed office at Grant Road, to consider what steps should be taken to recognise in a fitting manner the valuable services rendered to them, and the good qualities of head and heart shown towards them, by Mr. Burjorji Framji Paymaster, Deputy Head Cashier, who was about to retire on pension at the end of the year. Mr. P. DeSa, Traffic Inspector, was called to the chair. The chairman spoke at considerable length of the many valuable and disinterested services rendered by Mr. Paymaster during a course of no less than forty years to all employes of the Company without any distinction of colour or creed. Having entered the service in the fifties in the Amrolie Store Department, when the Store and Locomotive Departments were stationed there, and the head office was at Surat, Mr. Paymaster was promoted to the Audit Department. Mr. Wood, the Company's Secretary, was then chief auditor and accountant and having discerned in Mr. Paymaster great capacity and business aptitude, took him into his confidence and made him the instrument of checking irregularities and of introducing reforms in the interests of the Company. He was next promoted to the office of Paymaster, in discharging the duties of which post he made considerable personal sacrifices, unknown to his superiors, which gained him the affectionate esteem and goodwill of all classes of the Company's servants. Mr. Paymaster was the means of starting the Zoroastrian Death Benefit Fund for the Parsee employes of the Company, which had done immense good, distributing Rs. 49,000, beside carrying Rs. 37,000, to its reserve fund. Mr. Paymaster had rendered services not only to the men of his own department, but he had been doing good to every body he came in contact with at great personal sacrifices. Such benevolent-hearted and unselfish man deserved to be remembered by them in a handsome manner. He had served the Company honestly and faithfully for forty years; and his name was not likely to be forgotten among them for many years to come. Resolutions were then passed by the meeting. Those present recorded their high sense of approbation of the disinterested and faithful services rendered by Mr. Burjorjee Framjee Paymaster, Deputy Head Cashier, which had gained him good will and universal popularity among the employes of the Company. Committees were appointed for preparing an address to be presented to Mr. Payma

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Keongwai 1115 tons, Captain T W Groves, sailed yesterday for Alleppy, with a cargo of salt.

THE s s Bardsey, 2184 tons, Captain R Care, sailed yesterday for Busreh, with the same bottom cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rasmora, 2,161 tons, Captain A. McLennan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 4th November, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Zweina, 941 tons, Captain L Ainsworth, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, 6th November, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE s s Westbourn, 2,112 tons, Captain S A Bell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newyork, 15th September, via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1039 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr E Vredenburg, Mr Morgan, Mr Lampre, Mr Watchen, Mr armstrong Mr Ward, nine natives and Codeck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—NOVEMBER 14

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Tenasserim			Greet		Receiving Hulk
Magdala			Greet		Turret-ship
Abyssinia			Greet	Wet Basin	Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye			Co-ites		Torpedo Catcher
Sphinx			Phillips		Royal Navy
Tientsin	2555	Daniel			P & O Co
Pekin	2522	Hayward			P & O Co
Assyria	970	MacLean			M M & Co
Keongwai	1115	Groves	Alleppy		Bombay Co
Foreric	2791	White			M M & Co
Comeric	2594	Kennedy			T M & Co
Khrenfels	353	Gramberg			Glade & Co
Naseri	992	Davison			B & P S N Co
Okara	348	Grier			M M & Co
Nizam	3011	Elliott			T M & Co
Baron Fairlie	2322	Wiseman			M M & Co
Simla	1040	Bamber			M M & Co
Poonmalar	947	Leigh			P & O Co
Patrick Stewart		Tindall			I G T Steamer
Chelka	1450	Tipper			M M & Co
Zweina	941	Ainsworth			
Rasmora	2161	McLennan			M M & Co
Westbourne	2112	Bull			

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
B	Clydesdale	2291	Sharp	Beypore	19-11	M M & Co
D	Cardium	3953	Daniel	Antwerp	21 11	W& A G & Co
M	Balbarat	2860	Field			P & O Co
Q	Zalda	2883		Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Kurrachee	17-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3	D Balduino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	17-11	F Baldovino
4	Bormida	1489	Sartorio	Hongkong	17-11	F Baldovino
5	Bengal	2757	Barcham	China	21-11	P & O S N Co
7	Oceanien	3054	Schmitz	Colombo	15-11	M M & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Langbourne	London	17-11	P & O S N Co
15	Florida	2953	Chapman	Dunkirk	25-11	M M & Co
16	Booldana	2860	McChellord	Repairing		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	497	Robertson	Kurrachee	16-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Mohammadi	1917 tons gross			15-11	B & P S,N Co

*Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
14	Westbourn s	Bell	New York, Sept 15.
	Zweina s	Ainsworth	Busreh, Nov 6.
	Rasmora s	McLennan	Calcutta, Nov 4.

DEPARTURES

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Patna s	Hannah	Calcutta.
	Bardsey s	Care	Busreh.
	Keong Wai s	Groves	Alleppy.

The steamer Simla, Captain Bamber, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for the Persian Gulf, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Zweina, for Singapore, &c.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

HIGH COURT—NOVEMBER 15.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

147-99—Thakordas and Co—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkatis Ganoo Rasu Sakerker and others—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

612-00—Hiralal M and M—Hargowan Lachminarayen and others vs Shermal Tansukhral.

Long Causes.

251-0391-00—Crawford B and Co—Narondas Purshotumdas vs Thackchand Maneckchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

511-00—In person—Adam Radardina vs Hajee Oosman Sulleman and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

522-00—Crawford B and Co—Sitabai widow and another vs Vasantrao Nana Moroba and another—Captain and V.

526-00—N M Cama—Avdesir Nowrojee Thooth vs Hajee Abdulla Hajee Ahatar Noorani—Tyabjee D and Co.

552-00—Captain and V—Hajee Oosman Abba vs Pranjivandas Kalidas and another—Thakurdas and Co.

426-00—Unwalla and P—Talchand Krishnajee and others vs Manordas Revaldas and others—Hormusjee and R.

273-00—Shamrao and M—Burjiwan Narondas vs Edward Charles Obrien—Smetham B and N.

184-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B, and Captain and V.

185-99—Payne G S and M—Abba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oomer Chotani and others—A F Turner, F and D, R and B and C and V.

677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaitha Ramjee and others—Hiral M and M.

165-00—In person—Ramchand Baniram and another vs Savanram Sojiram and others—K B Mehta, Thakordas and Co.

118-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Juwar vs Emil Spinner and others—Payne G S and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

3 6-11835-00—Crawford B and Co—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs The New Mofussil Co—Payne G S and M.

597-00—Unwalla and P—Perozshah Hormusjee Master vs India Meya David Jaffer—Payne G S and M—Part heard.

For further directions and costs.

5-00—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Dhurrumsey vs Gokaldas Bhamoo and others—Wadia and G.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbibi widow—Khunderao and S—For postponement.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

277-97—Payne G S and M—Peerboo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Mathubhai J and M.

222-98—Sorabjee and J—Ebrahim Abdulally vs Ebrahimjee Rehmanjee Khambhai and others—Payne G S and M

362-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hansraj Purmanand and others vs Sassoon J David—Ardeshir H D and Co.

270-00—Jamsetjee and R—Charles Agcew Turner.

587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas and Co.

321-00—Captain and V—Abdoolally Esmailjee vs Mahomedally Esmailjee and others.

603-00—R M Mody—Mitha Madan and another vs Meghjee Purshotum—In person.

622-00—F P Pavri—Sulleman Joosub Patel vs Mahomed Adamjee and another—Captain and V.

624-00—R N Mutabhoy for pauper—Dewcorebai vs Bai Amibai widow—Matanbhoy J and M.

25-00—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassunally Alladin—Payne G S and M.

26-00—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassanally Alladin—Payne G S and M.

101-00—Captain and V for pauper—Dr Neazali Khan and others vs Noor Mahomed Sujjan—K B Mehta.

116-00—Nanu and H—Heptoolla Essoofally and another vs Runchordas Lowjee.

418-00—Ardeshir H and D—The Ahmedabad Advance S and W Co Ld vs Peroshaw Muncherjee—Unwalla and P.

139-00—Payne G S and M—Rustomjee Hormusjee vs Hormusjee Cursetjee—Nanu and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

666-98—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Causes.

422-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Motilal Sundaram vs Kissonlal Dayaram and another—Wadia and G.

472-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Jailal Khoobiram vs Rajiram Lekhram and others.

405-00—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward E Albert David Sassoon and others vs The Bushire Trading Co, Ld and others—Edgelow G and W.

Long Causes.

262-00—Captain and V—Bai Jetabai vs Vardhwan Munsey and another—Ardeshir H D and Co and M J and M—Part heard.

559-00—N M Cama—Sha Kuverjee Khimjee and another vs Haji Vali Haji Ismail—Little and Co. Short Cause.

68-2662 00—S B and Noble—Dhurmaji Shimraji vs Boodibai and others—Arde-hir H D and Co.

318-99—Captain and V—Keshrinath Gopinath and others vs Dheenanath Sitanath and others—Khunderao and S B V and K, and D and D—Part heard.

715-98—Hiralal M and M—Tricumdas Meghraj vs Khimchand Jethmal and another—M N Saklatwalla.

357-00—Ardesir H and D—Vardhman Mansey vs Bhatoorbhooj Rattansey and another—Captain and V.

574-00—Smetham B and N—Bai Rameeoverbai and others vs Gordhandas Soondersdas—Mansukhal D and J.

397-00—Framjee and D—Alladinbhai Mahomed Dawra and others vs Mankoobai widow and others—K B Man

2-00—R P Mehta—Krishnajee V Limajee vs Bai Doorga and another—P P Bharucha and J and R.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES,

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—November 4, at Etah, N-W P, the wife of C H G Johnson, Survey of India, of a son.

TRIMBY—October 28, at Lobong, the wife of Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Trimby, Royal Munster Fusiliers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HEWITT—SHERLOCK—November 7, at the Church of St Joseph, Cuttack, Orissa, John Charles Hewitt, Executive Engineer, P-W D, to Eileen de la Poer Ousely Sherlock, fourth daughter of the late Surgeon-Major H Sherlock, A M D.

ROE—STUART—November 5, at St Mark's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev F N Crowther, Chaplain, Cyril Harcourt Roe, Captain, Royal Engineers, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, to Estelle Valery Millard, daughter of C A Stuart, Esq., of Goldburn, Bangalore, late Postmaster General, Madras.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—November 10, at Neemuch, very suddenly, Captain Aylmer MacSoir Campbell, Yt, of Askuish, Argyllshire, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, aged 33 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1900.

ONCE again the Powers are in line in China. After reference to their Governments the Ministers have agreed to the terms which were suggested five weeks ago as a basis of negociations. As originally proposed these terms were:—(1) The punishment of the officials implicated; (2) the payment of an indemnity; 3 the dismantling of the Taku and other forts between Tien-tsin and the sea; (4) the prohibition of the importation of firearms; (5) the establishment of permanent Legation Guards; (6) the abolition of the Tsung-li-Yamen, and the appointment of one Minister for Foreign Affairs; (7) the suspension for five years of the provincial examinations in those districts where foreigners have been murdered; and (8) provision for rational intercourse with the Emperor. All these demands were to be promulgated as Imperial decrees. These proposals have been but slightly modified. As regards the punishment of the officials the number is given at eleven, the term of the suspension of the provincial examinations appears to have been dropped, as also the suggested provision for "rational intercourse with the Emperor." They have, however, added the proviso that the Chinese shall be excluded from the neighbourhood of Legation-street, which with a view to future eventualities is to be fortified. But the Allies have intimated that these demands constitute the irrevocable decision of the Powers. It is no use counting on anything as a certainty in China and while the terms are generally approved it is not surprising that their enforcement is considered at Home to be problematical—especially the execution of the princes and other high officials. There was a time when, if the Dowager-Empress intimated to an official that he might take himself to his ancestors, he would have forthwith performed the happy despatch. But to-day they have the whip-hand and fears have been expressed that rather than allow the Dowager and the Emperor to return to Peking, Tuan and his associates will make away with them. Count Waldersee's pressure on the Court simply amounts to this that he will have to rescue the Dowager and the Emperor from Tung-fuh-siang and his rabble The culprits will flee with the length and breadth of China before them in which to hide. Compared with the capture and execution of the princes and others everything else is simple, but it is easier to accept an assurance that the terms will be carried out, than to enforce it. Since the above was written we hear that the Chinese plenipotentiaries have agreed to everything but the execution of the princes and officials.

THE review of the Report of the Indian Telegraph Department, which was published in our news columns the other day, showed excellent progress in many sections, but in others deterioration. The working expenses exceeded those of the previous year by over three lakhs, the amount being spent on line-maintenance and signalling, uncommonly heavy sums being required for repairs and renewals executed on the older lines during the year and on the increased operations of the department. Notwithstanding extensive repairs and renewals there is reported to have been a considerable falling off in the speed of all classes of telegrams which is not quite satisfactory, but the explanation is to be found in the excessive traffic. During the last eight months it is shown that the resources of the Department were strained to the utmost to cope with it, and both signallers and wires were overworked. We learn, however, that this state of things is being remedied by the additions of new wires where most urgently required, by the entertainment of a much larger staff of signallers, and by the introduction of Wheatstone's system of automatic telegraphy between the busiest centres, and the Government hope that as one result of these measures marked improvement will be affected in the average speed of transmission of telegrams. As illustrating the increase of traffic it may be pointed out that during 1899-1900 no less than 253 new offices were opened and that the total number of paid telegrams increased by fourteen and-a-half per cent. to 6,237,301. The corresponding increase in value was Rs. 12,43,536 or 17·60 per cent. About three-fourths of the increase in revenue occurred under private traffic. The inland traffic as a whole shows an increase in the number of messages sent of 15 per cent. over the figures of the previous year, and nearly 9 per cent. over those of 1897-98, the previous highest on record. The total value of these messages, although 23 per cent. in excess of the previous year's figures, is still below the value of the traffic of 1897-98, which was abnormally high owing to the temporary stimulus given to the use of the "urgent" class that year in State inland traffic.

The history of the Indian Telegraph Department is instructive. Electric telegraphy was introduced into this country in 1839, Dr. O'Shaughnessy of the Calcutta Medical College being the first scientist to make experiments and to report on the practicability of introducing it into this country. The East India Company pooh-poohed an experimental scheme he propounded, and it was not until twelve years later that Dr. O'Shaughnessy obtained permission to construct an experimental line along the banks of the Hooghly from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, with a branch from Bishtopur to Mayapur and an extension from Kukrahati to Kedgeree, the whole length being about eighty-two miles. Only four offices were opened—Calcutta-Mayapur, Bishtopur and Diamond Harbour, and it was not until the following year that the number grew to six. The lines were carried partly overhead and partly under-ground and the receiving instrument was a small galvanoscope, designed by Dr. O'Shaughnessy and made in India. This was not superseded until five years afterwards when the Morse instruments found their way to India. Lord Dalhousie, who was Governor-General when the enterprising doctor opened his line, at the end of a year called for a report on their working. The result was that the Court of Directors sanctioned the construction of lines from Calcutta to Agra, Agra to Bombay, Agra to Peshawar and Bombay to Madras, a circuit of 3,050 miles with forty-one offices, which were opened to traffic in February, 1855. From that date and for four years afterwards the rate charged was a rupee for sixteen words for every four hundred miles of telegraph line, the names of stations being wired free. Fifty per cent. extra was charged for the compulsory repetition of commercial messages and 350 per cent. extra, and each figure counted as a word, for cypher messages. Of all messages free delivery was granted within a radius of half a mile, but beyond that a charge of four annas per mile was added, whilst for messages between six at night and six next morning all charges were doubled. Within the next three years Mysore, Ootacamund and Calicut had been connected by wire and the length of lines was now measured at 4,555, the number of offices having grown to sixty-two. The Mutiny retarded progress, some 760 miles being entirely destroyed, but with the exception of that period the history of Indian telegraphs has been one of continuous progress. Through communication from India to Europe was first made by way of Karachi and the Persian Gulf in 1865, but it was not until five years later that the cable route from Bombay, via Aden and Suez was laid. The charge was fifty rupees for a message of twenty words, very much cheaper than it is to-day, and although the prospect of an early reduction has been held out to us, it is to be feared the date of its introduction is still far off. The bulk of the traffic is carried by way of Suez, though the Teheran route is found to be the quickest. Interruption on the Teheran route last year aggregated 232 hours as compared with 151 hours in the previous year, while the total duration of the interruptions on the Turkish route between Fao and Pera in Asia Minor was 387 against 453 hours in 1898-99, and 1,044 hours in 1897-98.

These are notable improvements. But there is still much to be desired in the matter of dispatch and accuracy as well as of charges. During the year reported on the events considered as of most interest are the reduction of postage fee for telegrams posted at Indian ports for the transmission to the United Kingdom and British Possessions which joined the Penny Postal Union; the abolition of the re-addressing fees previously levied on foreign telegrams re-addressed in India to places within Indian limits; and the employment of messengers on bicycles to accelerate the delivery of telegrams in Allahabad, Calcutta, Karachi, Mandalay, and Umballa. The Department pays Government a profit of over five per cent. on the capital outlay, a higher rate than it is entitled to take out of the people, especially when year by year it offers them a smaller interest on loans. Besides receiving and transmitting telegraphic messages the Department has other means of making money. It supplies private lines, both telegraphic and telephonic, not only to the various departments of Government, but also to municipalities and other local bodies and to private customers in places where the wants of the latter cannot be met by private telephone companies. A year ago it earned as much as 7·19 per cent. profit and this rate would in all probability have been maintained but for prevailing scarcity and the necessity of carrying out extensive repairs. The department is pushing on with improvements and extensions, but not quickly enough to cope with the still greater increase of traffic which a reduction of rates would require. To the increased traffic not only the diminution of speed, but the errors of signalling are attributed. These require much greater attention than is possible under existing arrangements. The figures of the report show a very small proportion but we are not satisfied by our own experience that those figures adequately represent the case. Frequent errors are made and these so palpable that reference to the Department is unnecessary. On the other hand, it has happened that reference produce no satisfactory results. The class of signaller requires raising and his hours of work shortening to secure the degree of accuracy which is desirable.

MAJOR W. J. K. DOBBIN, 1st Sikhs, contributes to the Indian United Service "Journal" an exhaustive paper on the use of light railways in Indian warfare. He approves the decision of the Government of India to adopt the 2 feet 6 inch gauge for frontier railways, a measurement on which the Naoshera-Dargai line is now being constructed. Military railways which have to be subjected to heavy strain cannot be constructed on the lines of the pioneer light railways of America, but as they have to be speedily and to a certain extent economically built a specially small gauge has to be adopted. At the same time Major Dobbin points out the disadvantage of a multiplication of gauges and as it is not impossible that a crisis might arise in which large reinforcements of rolling stock from Home would be welcome a gauge uniform with that adopted for military lines in England has distinct advantages. In this respect the 2′ 6″ gauge is the best for the purpose, for it is not only the gauge of most of the narrow lines in India but also of special military railways at Home. There are several methods by which the objection to the change in a main line from broad to narrow gauge may be met. Transhipment causes delay and confusion as well as loss and increased expense; but all this may be obviated by a system of four rails with the narrow guage inside the broad. By means of a brake-van having normal side buffers as well as a narrow gauge lower central buffer, the wagons of both gauges could be linked up and hauled by a locomotive on either gauge as required. Another method is the system of three rails, the intermediate third rail being laid down to the smaller gauge. These appear to be the most practicable ways for dealing with the difficulty of a break in gauge, though there are others which consist in facilities for the transhipment of goods. From the military point of view the advantages of a narrow gauge line over the standard or other broad gauges are sufficiently obvious. They consist in greater rapidity of construction owing to the reduced weight and portability of the permanent way and the saving in earthwork, while in cost of building the narrow gauge is distinctly the most economical. The average cost of the construction of the 5′ 6″, the metre and the 2′ 6″ gauges, says Major Dobbin, is respectively Rs. 1,20,000, Rs. 75,000 and Rs. 75,000. He gives useful information regarding the actual construction of light frontier lines. This, within our old border limits where the roads are good, presents no difficulties as those roads could be utilised, but across that border the natural highways consist of stony nullahs or river beds following a succession of narrow valleys separated by rocky gorges and passes.

The use of the narrow gauge 2′ 6″ railway in Indian warfare would, he considers, be generally confined to extension or short branch lines from existing termini up to or into the hills on our borders. As he points out, such a line from Khushalgarh via Kohat into the Miranzai valley might well have been constructed after the first Miranzai expedition, and it would not only have been useful in the second Miranzai expedition but would have been of splendid service in the Tirah campaign. The 2′ 6″ gauge has been selected by Government mainly because a line of that width can be very quickly laid, but in this connection Major Dobbin is not unmindful of the claims of the mono-rail system. The latest development of that system was the proposed electric railway between Liverpool and Manchester, which wafted passengers from one city to the other in twenty minutes, or at a speed of ninety miles an hour. Major Dobbin does not refer to that scheme but he describes the single rail on the Lartigal system, which has been laid between Listowel and Ballybunion in Kerry. In that system the rail is supported about three feet above the ground by trestles and the rolling-stock straddle the line on the principle of the camel-*Kajawah*. The Addis single rail tramway which has been tested by the Bombay Commissariat Department and was patented by its inventor thirty years ago, is probably the best for transporting goods quickly over ordinary roads. On a line laid along the road any sort of vehicle can be used by the addition of two or more double-flanged wheels placed, in bicycle fashion, midway under the body of the cart The ordinary wheels of the vehicle are of service in balancing it. A pair of bullocks on this tramway can draw six times as much weight as on the ordinary road, while the line could be laid almost with the speed of a field telegraph. Portion of Major Dobbin's article is devoted to the need for the organization of a corps specially to work the military railways. These men in ordinary times should be employed on the great lines and subject only to military discipline for such periods as might be necessary. Though organized and equipped as an actual unit of the regular army the duties of the Corps in time of warfare would be absolutely restricted to the working of the railway, and it should therefore be included as a section of the transport department.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Koderma near Hazaribagh:—The East India Railway Engineers are busy surveying and aligning the railway between Gya and Katras. This line, when completed, will be the direct mail route from Bombay. The line was surveyed and lockspitted last year, but a slight change of direction has been ordered in the alignment west of Koderma, so as to avoid some expensive tunnelling and cutting on the Bendee hills. The line will take a course midway between Koderma and Barhee, and will join the Grand Trunk Road at Bogdar, and thence run on to Katras on the Jherriah coal fields.

COLONEL NAWAZ KHAN, British Agent, had a most cordial reception from the Amir on arrival at Kabul last month.

THE latest official return shows that up to November 7th the epidemic of cholera in Kashmir had caused 3,357 deaths.

AN additional lakh of rupees has been sanctioned for the construction of the Swat River bridge, and the improvement of the post at Dargai.

No fresh cases of plague were reported in Calcutta on Sunday. The total mortality was 72, against a quinquennial average of 68.

LIEUTENANT R. M. C. RUXTON, 2nd Essex Regiment, has been appointed to the Chinese Regiment and ordered to proceed to Wei-hai-wei at once.

CAPTAIN MCIVOR CAMPBELL, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Census Superintendent for Central India, died at Neemuch on the 10th instant, from cordia cynecope

MR J. G. LORIMER, C. S., is to be employed as Special Blockade Officer in connexion with the coercion of the Mahsuds. He has special knowledge of the Waziris and their ways.

THE proposed appointment of Lieutenant Neill Royal Scots, as Chief Storekeeper, Nigeria, has been approved by Government, and the Secretary of State has been asked when his services will be required.

THE approximate earnings of the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway for the week ending 3rd November, 1900, was Rs. 11,994, being an increase of Rs. 2,033 over the receipts for the corresponding period of last year.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned a revised scale of books, forms, stationery, &c., to be maintained for field staff office in substitution of that laid down in table VIII, Section 1, Staff of the field Service Equipment Tables.

THE Government have agreed to the deputation of Colonel Wingate, who is engaged in examining the system of accounts and contracts of the Commissariat-Transport Department, being extended to the 7th December next.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF DARBHANGA who is at Kamakhya, has been asked by the Chief Commissioner of Assam to accompany him to Lumding in the Nowgong district in connection with the Assam Colonization Scheme.

OFFICERS commanding Native Corps are directed to give the khaki great coats in their possession a further trial for six months, and to submit their reports thereon so as to reach Command Head-Quarters not later than the 15th April, 1901.

THE detachment of the 9th Bengal Lancers at Dera Ghazi Khan has been ordered to rejoin the headquarters at Multan. Dera Ghazi will henceforth have a small infantry garrison only, and will probably be abandoned altogether as a cantonment when the new local Border Police have been raised.

THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENCY.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

IN reviewing the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1899, the following Government Resolution was issued yesterday:—

Resolution.—The year 1899 was remarkable for the great increase in both the births and the deaths registered in this Presidency. The fluctuations since plague first appeared are equally striking. The following are the statistics (as regards the native population) for the last five years.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.
1895	6,74,334	5,38,540
1896	6,91,847	5,96,472
1897	6,29,693	7,49,916
1898	5,82,371	5,48,825
1899	6,85,348	6,72,269

As regards the births registered in the year under review, it is observed that, notwithstanding the increase by more than a lac, as compared with the figures for 1898, the number fell short of the statistics for 1896. The birth-rate in the Khandesh District, which was 40·74 per mille in 1898, and 44·22 on an average in the previous ten years, rose in the year under review to the exceptionally high figure 52·85. Next years census will afford an opportunity of judging whether this high rate is due to the population of the district having been under-estimated. In the City of Bombay the rate has now fallen to 12·88 per mille, but it is noticed that there has been a marked rise in the rate for the Ratnagiri District to which a large portion of the fluctuating labouring population, female as well as male, of the City of Bombay belongs.

The fluctuations in registered deaths shown in the table in paragraph 1 above are in no way accounted for by the recorded deaths from plague, which for the three years 1897, 1898 and 1899 were respectively 46,944, 80,491 and 96,596 as compared with total mortality statistics of 7,49,916, 5,48,825 and 6,72,269. Under most of the principal headings, Cholera, Small-pox, Fever, Plague, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, and Injuries, there was some increase of deaths in 1899, as compared with 1898, but the greater part of the increase is shown under the heading "other causes." This has indeed now become the most important "heading" for causes of deaths. The following statistics of deaths "from other causes" are very remarkable.

Years.	Number of deaths.
1895	97,104
1896	1,00,112
1897	1,43,503
1898	1,76,335
1899	2,54,872

The Sanitary Commissioner, in quoting these figures, and those for previous years in paragraph 117 of his report, points out that there has been a gradual increase for the past eleven years, and adds that he expects a further increase in the current year. His explanation that the increase is due to more accurate registration may perhaps be true of particular places; but Government cannot easily understand how it can be generally applicable, for, except in the last two years, there has been no corresponding decrease in the recorded deaths from "fever" under which head it may be supposed that deaths from miscellaneous causes are sometimes carelessly classed. Lieut-Colonel Clarkson's suggestion that a separate column should be prescribed in the returns for deaths due to "diseases of the Respiratory Organs" will be separately considered. It is presumed from his remarks that he is inclined to think that such diseases account for a considerable proportion of the deaths shown as due to other causes, and in this connection it may be observed that the attention of Government has been separately called by the Surgeon General to the extent to which phthisis appears to be increasing in the City of Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has observed with concern the terribly high mortality shown in paragraph 49 of this report among the urban population in several districts in the Presidency. In Nasik the rate was 96·82 per mille of population: in Poona it was 104·06: in Belgaum 65·21: in the Panch Mahals 68·20: in Karachi 95·36: and in Thar and Parkar no less than 228·77. The Sanitary Commissioner should be requested to explain, as far as possible, such abnormal statistics in future reports, and to now submit explanations as regards the Panch Mahals, Karachi and Thar and Parkar. He has, indeed, explained as regards Umarkot, the only town in Thar and Parkar, that the high death-rate "is due almost entirely to fever, which the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind, states is probably due to the reduced vitality of the population owing to scarcity." This explanation appears to Government to be hardly sufficient. It is difficult to believe, if the figures of the population are correctly given, that ordinary fever alone could have swept away nearly 23 per cent. of the entire population of the town in the course of a year in which, judging by the recorded death-rate (21 per mille), the health, of the rural population appears to have been good. The Governor in Council is of opinion that the heavy death-rate is, in all probability, due, in great measure, to the influx of famine-stricken immigrants in reduced condition of health into Thar and Parkar. Further inquiry into this matter will be made through the Commissioner in Sind.

The attention of the Sanitary Commissioner should be called to the fact that the average death-rate for the rural population of the Presidency given as 64·76 per mille at the foot of his table in paragraph 49 is obviously the result of a miscalculation or a clerical error.

The attention of the Famine Department of the Bombay Government will be especially directed to Section 10 of this report, which contains the Sanitary Commissioner's remarks on Famine Administration and Relief Works.

The work of the Sanitary Board during the year under review consisted mainly of the preparation of an important drainage scheme for the City of Poona by Mr. Pottinger, the Sanitary Engineer to Government. The proposals of the Municipality, to whom Government referred the scheme in October 1899, have just been received and His Excellency in Council hopes to be able to pass orders on the subject without delay.

The Governor in Council has perused with much interest the report of Major Crimmin, V.C. I.M.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

THE RUSSIANS AND BOXERS.

THE JOINT NOTE TO CHINA.

TERMS CONCEDED.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The heavy Russian loss in the action with the Boxers to the north of Shan-hai-kwan was due to a small column, sent to rescue some French missionaries, being surrounded. When rescued they were fighting desperately.

The Allies in their Note to China intimate that the demands contained therein constitute the irrevocable decision of the Powers.

The demands include the maintenance of the prohibition of the import of arms and the exclusion of the Chinese from the Peking Legation quarter which will be fortified.

While the terms of the Ministers at Peking are generally approved, their enforcement is considered problematical, especially the execution of the Princes and high officials.

Count Waldersee is endeavouring to bring pressure to bear on the Imperial Court by stopping supplies and occupying the Ming tombs.

General Barrow with a guard of sowars has gone to Shan-hai-kwan on a tour of inspection.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent states that China is willing to accede to the terms demanded by the Powers with the exception of the execution of the Princes and officials.

IMPENDING INCREASE IN TAXATION.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Bristol, said he wished he could say that there would not be any increase in taxation.

The expenditure had been enormous and especially in China and South Africa, and the former was not expected.

The wealth of the Transvaal ought, he said, to bear a considerable portion of the cost of the war.

THE EARLY MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

SURPRISE IN THE CITY.

The announcement of the early meeting of Parliament has caused surprise in the City where it is considered that it will prove that the borrowing powers of the Government are almost exhausted, the Bank of England having lent as much as it prudently could.

THE QUESTION OF CABLE RATES TO THE EAST.

Sir Edward Sassoon has written a letter to the "Times," in which he encloses a memorandum from Lord George Hamilton, showing the obstacles to the cheapening of cable rates to the East, viz., the Telegraph Convention and the joint purse agreement between the Companies.

Sir Edward Sassoon says the only means to the emancipation from this mediæval thraldom would be the starting of an independent route, and he hopes to submit a scheme for the same to a departmental committee and the Indian Government whose consent and co-operation are indispensable.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DETACHMENTS FOR AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

Pending the arrival of long range guns, which are to form their eventual armament, it has been decided to equip the two batteries located at Secunderabad and Jhansi with four 30 pr. breech-loading guns and the two batteries at Campbellpore and Mooltan with four 5·4 inch breech-loading howitzers. The arrangement includes dispensing with the elephants now attached to these batteries and some reduction in the native establishment.

Major J. Scott, I.M.S., 1st Madras Lancers, accompanies the Indian Contingent under Colonel Peyton to Australia in the capacity of a medical officer. The remaining officers will be nominated by the Lieutenant-General, namely, one Native Cavalry Captain from the Punjab, one Lieutenant as Adjutant from Bombay, and one Captain Native Infantry from Madras. The Punjab Command sends ten native officers and 20 non-commissiond officers. Bengal six native officers and 12 non-commissioned officers; Madras and Bombay each five native officers and ten non-commissioned officers; Hyderabad Contingent two native officers and four non-commissioned officers, and the Imperial Service Troops six native officers and ten non-commissioned officers. Half the Infantry except in cases of Madras and Bombay, where the proportion will be two-fifths Cavalry and three-fifths Infantry.

Assistant-Surgeon W. J. Hussey and two native hospital assistants proceed to Africa for service on the Uganda Railway.

Sergeant-Major Pitman, Mount Abu Sanitarium, is granted five years' extension of his appointment.

Proposals are under the consideration of the Government of India for reforms in rules regulating the grant of food compensation to native troops and followers in the Madras Command directed to preventing the recurrence of such frauds as those recently brought to light at Secunderabad.

The Secretary of State has approved of the proposals of the Government of India to purchase additional horses for ammunition columns.

Cold is increasing in North China but the health of the troops is good and there is plentiful supply of warm clothing.

Field service concessions, not including batta, are sanctioned to troops which are leaving their cantonments in connection with the Mahsud Waziri blockade.

Lieutenant Everett, 2nd Welsh Regiment, has been appointed Staff Officer at the Colaba Depot.

The following postings are made:—Brigadier-General Creagh, to the Sirhind District; Brigadier-General Gilchrist, to the Madras District, Colonel Anderson, Colonel-on-Staff to Bellary and Captain Murray, temporary Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Command.

Second-Lieutenants Haywood and Moberly, R. G. A., to be Subalterns No. 5 Bombay Mountain Battery.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

MEDALS FOR SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, Nov. 14.

A proclamation in the "Gazette" removes the prohibition on exportations to the Orange River State and the Transvaal.

Private Bisdee, of the Tasmanian Contingent, has been awarded the Victoria Cross for rescuing a wounded officer in the Transvaal.

The Government has ordered one hundred and fifty thousand silver war medals at Birmingham.

The transport Catalonia sails from Capetown on Monday, with 600 Boer prisoners for Ceylon and details for India and Burma.

THE ILLNESS OF MISS ROBERTS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Lord Roberts, replying to messages of sympathy, has telegraphed that his daughter is progressing favourably.

AN APOLOGY TO THE PRINCE OF WALES

Earl Rosslyn has addressed to the Prince of Wales an unqualified apology for the publication in his book of a groundless report reflecting upon the conduct of the Household Cavalry and the Tenth Hussars at Sanna's Post.

LOSS OF A COTTON STEAMER.

The steamer Anubis, laden with cotton, has been totally lost on the Spanish coast, off Coruna. No lives were lost.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMERS MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie, left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, Nov. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here, for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, left here this afternoon.

MARSEILLES, Nov. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here homewards yesterday evening.

The Florio Rubattino Co's steamer Bisagno, left Hongkong for Bombay on 13th inst.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Trieste, from Trieste, left Karachi on the 14th instant, at noon, and is expected here on the 16th inst., at day break.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 4 14-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	98 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	65
Bars Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE RUPEE COINAGE AND TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

LETTER FROM THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, with reference to the important question of the adequacy or otherwise of the rupee coinage for trade requirements. The Committee have noticed with considerable concern from the periodical statements of the Department of Indian Paper Currency that the silver reserve instead of increasing has for some time back until recently again been diminishing a fact which appears to prove that the supply of rupees has not kept pace with trade requirements, which is somewhat disquieting in view of the near approach of the busy season. The Committee recommend the desirability of maintaining the rupee portion of the Paper Currency Reserve at an amount that will not only satisfy the public that convertibility of notes into coin in current use will be assured beyond question, but will also enable the Currency Department to grant importers of fresh currency and inland remitters facilities they have been accustomed to receive from that Department. When the operation of the Gold Note Act was suspended in January, 1900, under the direction of the Secretary of State, the reason given for the step was that the amount of rupees in the currency reserve would not permit of the operation of the Act being continued for a time. At that period the amount of rupees in the Paper Currency Reserve was rather over seven crores, against a note circulation of 23 crores. This was apparently thought to be a dangerously low point. The amount of silver coins in the Paper Currency Reserve on the 22nd October, 1900, according to the statement issued by the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, was only a little over five crores against a note circulation of over 28½ crores. The Committee point out that for all practical purposes so far as financing crops in the interior is concerned, gold and notes are valueless. It is only actual rupees that can be depended on in this direction for some time to come. The Committee also record the opinion that the amount of gold held in the currency reserve should not be higher than is considered absolutely necessary to maintain the gold standard. Whenever the gold received by the Government exceeds this amount they suggest the advisability of immediately purchasing silver for the coinage of rupees, that as the special reserve increases the gold held in the Paper Currency Reserve might be diminished, and the rupee portion of the reserve enlarged.

The Committee further consider that under no circumstances should the profit of 52-53 per cent. on the purchase and coinage of silver be treated as revenue, but should be held as a special reserve to enable the Government to maintain its gold standard when circumstances make it necessary to do so. Although it is probable gold will continue to flow to India for some time, it is possible the time may come when the Government will find itself compelled to take steps to protect its gold reserve. The Committee further point out that during the ten years before the closing of the mints the average amount of silver rupees coined annually was 798 lakhs, and the average of the annual exports for the same period was 93 crores, excluding treasure. In 1899-1900 a year of famine and plague, the exports increased to 117 crores. The Committee consider it of the utmost importance that the Government should take into consideration not only the steady expansion of trade, but also the fact that year by year a larger proportion of rupees is actually absorbed by the poorer population, and does not come back into Commercial centres.

It has been suggested that the Government anticipate receiving a large amount of rupees back from the famine districts. They fear too sanguine a view has been taken with regard to this point, as nearly all the gold belonging to the poorer classes has during the famine years been melted down and left the districts, either by passing into mints or being exported from the country, it will necessarily be many years before this gold will again find its way back to the people. It follows that silver will in the meantime take the place of that metal. There is the further consideration that the rupees disbursed by the Government in the famine districts are chiefly paid to the importers of food-grains, consequently they are not likely to remain unemployed in their hands, having in all probability already found their way to those districts from which food-grains were imported.

Looking forward to the next six or eight months, the prices of export produce, such as wheat, seeds, jute, cotton, etc., are almost certain to remain at a very high level, and the crops will therefore require a larger amount of rupees to finance them. A rough estimate may be formed of the probable demand for or absorption of rupees by taking the amount of rupees displaced by gold in the Paper Currency Reserve and adding the new rupees coined during the period from the first tender of gold to the present time. The Committee express the opinion that with the present volume of note circulation the amount of rupees in the Paper Currency Reserve should not be allowed to fall below two crores.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

SPEECH AT GOA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, Nov. 13.

His Excellency the Viceroy, replying to the toast of "The Queen-Empress," proposed by his Excellency the Governor-General of Goa, said:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am distressed not to be able to address you in the Portuguese tongue, but the acquisition of that language is, I regret to say, a part of my education that was neglected. I desire on my own behalf and on behalf of Lady Curzon and still more on behalf of the Gracious Sovereign, whom I am privileged to represent, to acknowledge the complimentary terms in which his Excellency the Governor-General has just spoken. He has proposed the toast of her Majesty the Queen-Empress and that toast has been received with enthusiasm by all. In the course of his remarks his Excellency has touched upon the old and historic friendship between Portugal and Great Britain, of which my visit to Goa, as the Queen's representative in India, and the honourable reception that has been given to me by the Governor-General as representative of his August Sovereign, is a fresh proof. It is true, as he has said, that those two nations have severally and successively been the pioneers of Western civilisation in the East. It was Portugal who opened the way, and, when we read of the famous names that adorned her annals three or four centuries ago—of Vasco Da Gama, of Alfonso de Albuquerque, of Prince Henry the navigator and of that holy and intrepid missionary, St. Francis Xavier, whose body is preserved in this spot—we feel that great must have been the people that could produce such men and lofty and inspiring the mission that sent them forth to their fields of labour. Since those days, amid many vicissitudes of fate and fortune, the friendship of the two pioneer nations, the Portuguese and the British, has remained steadfast. They have felt

THE LINK OF COMMON TRADITIONS

and the incentive of a glorious history; and, although the international sky has sometimes been obscured by passing coulds, it is scarcely possible that with such antecedents in the past and such community of present aims it should ever break into serious storm. In this great continent where the Portuguese dominions are still scattered in different parts it is a pleasure to think that there has always been presented a perfect reflection of the relations that animate the Central Governments in Europe. More than one Viceroy of India has visited Goa and twenty-five years ago the Portuguese Government entertained here his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. I have greatly enjoyed my visit which the courtesy of the Governor-General and the welcome extended to us by the people have combined to render very agreeable to Lady Curzon and myself. Descending the Ghats by the beautiful line of the West of India Portuguese Railway I was enabled to observe the advantages of the harbour of Mormugao. It seems to possess many, and before it I hope that there may lie a future of increasing prosperity and development. At Old Goa I have inspected the venerable and historic remains of the past and here at New Goa, or Panjim, I have seen a picturesque and cleanly town, where we have received a truly Portuguese welcome. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I have to congratulate this colony and the Portuguese possessions in India in general, upon possessing a Governor who bears so well-known a name as Colonel Galhardo. His Excellency has the double reputation of a brave and talented soldier who has led the arms of his country to victory, and of a capable administrator who has served his Sovereign in many parts of the world. It adds to my pleasure in visiting Goa that I should have been the guest of so gallant and distinguished an officer. With renewed thanks for the generous entertainment that we have met with at his hands and at those of his high officials, I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking the toast of his Excellency the Governor-General, Colonel Galhardo.

THE VICEROY AT DIU.

A correspondent writes:—This old and historical fort was visited by the British Viceroy on the 1st instant, and from the "Heraldo," the only daily journal published in Goa, I have culled the following details of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon's visit:— The Viceroy of British India reached our shores at half-past 2 p.m. by the I. M. transport steamer Clive. On the vessel anchoring outside the port and near the castle the Governor and his Secretary immediately proceeded to the Clive in a richly ornamented Government boat and were received by the Viceroy, who accompanied by Lady Curzon and three gentlemen from his Staff and an Aide de-Camp, entered the Government boat and started for the landing place; the other members of his Excellency's suite following in several boats. A salute of 21 guns was immediately fired from the castle fort, and the Governor's boat passed between two lines of boats specially arranged. The party landed at 4 o'clock at the customs bunder, where the military force under the command of Captain Roncon paid the usual military honors, while the Band played the English National Anthem. Immediately after the presentation of the various officials, who were at the bunder head all proceeded to the palace on foot, excepting Lady Curzon and the Governor's and Secretaries' wives, who got into handsome machillas. After an exchange of cordial compliments with Lady Curzon, who was delighted at the fluent manner in which our Governor's wife spoke the English language. On the way and near the municipal chamber, flowers were showered by the lady spectators on Lady Curzon, who acknowledged with smiles this compliment on the part of the ladies of Diu.

After a short stay at the palace, the illustrious visitors were conducted to the castle which was richly decorated. Here the Viceroy inspected and expressed his admiration of the massive walls, which protect the fort castle. From thence, they proceeded to the Cathedral, where they were received by the ecclesiastical dignitaries with all the respect due to the exalted position of the visitors, who admired the beautiful engravings on the pulpit, the principal altar and other portions of this grand old church. After taking a short tour through the city, the party returned to the Governor's palace, where refreshments were served, the Viceroy expressing his regret at being unable to accept the Governor's invitation to dinner as he intended leaving at 8 o'clock, and had been some four hours behind the fixed hours of his programme. Both Lord and Lady Curzon expressed themselves highly pleased at the grand reception given them, the illuminations and decorations throughout being superb. To Lady Curzon a pretty bouquet was offered by the Governor's youngest child on her Excellency entering the palace. The bouquet was trimmed with white and blue ribbons, and attached to it was a dedicatory inscription in golden letters. Lady Curzon was deeply gratified by the gift of the little child, who received a number of kisses from her Excellency. Our Governor's wife, who is a handsome lady, is a linguist and speaks with great fluency the English, Italian and French languages. She is the daughter of Baron do Cereal and granddaughter of the Viscount of the same title, and her pleasing and charming manners is admired and liked by all foreigners who visit this district.

The Viceregal party, after bidding an affectionate farewell, left for the Clive, soon after sunset, the Viceroy having previously received an address from the merchants of Diu.

The arrangements for the reception surpassed general expectation and reflect great credit on his Excellency the Governor, Senhor Herculano de Moura. This is the first time that this place has been visited by a British Viceroy and the inhabitants, therefore, anticipate various benefits from the visit. Within the short space of ten days, the aspect of our fort was entirely changed; the streets and walls, always filthy after the monsoon, had been whitewashed and cleaned, and the general aspect of this poor district was most satisfactory and creditable to the Portuguese nation.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SPECULATION IN WEST AFRICANS.

AN UNCERTAIN MONEY MARKET.

BRITISH SHIPPING PROGRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

THIS month may be said to have witnessed the creation of a new market in the Stock Exchange, which is known as the West African, or, as it has been styled, the "Jungle," market. Many dealers have severed their connection from the reconised mining markets, in order to form a market for the shares of companies having properties or interests on the West Coast of Africa. So successful have they been in the formation of this section that considerable activity has prevailed in some of the leading companies' shares, and the market may now be said to be an accomplished fact. It was during the years 1881-1886 that attention was first paid to the Gold Coast by promoters of Joint-Stock Companies. The Gie Appantoo Mining Company was probably the first registered, and on its re-organisation as the Appantoo acquired the Esaman property. This property now forms part of the rights owned by the Gold Reefs of West Africa, whose shares are being actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, formed in 1897, was, however, the first concern of any moment to discover on its property reefs containing payable deposits of gold. Evidence is not wanting that the West Coast of Africa contains properties which, scientifically worked, would yield rich results. Surveyors and prospectors who have recently returned from the district speak highly of the richness of the properties they have visited. A mining expert, referring to a reef in Princesu, which he had tested, said it was simply nothing more or less than a jeweller's shop." There seems no doubt that the natives are aware of the nature of the gold reefs, and in years gone by have worked on some of these estates, selling the gold to the whites for beads and other barterable goods. On this point, a well-known surveyor, who has recently reported on parts of the country, says: "Whilst making my survey, I was particularly struck with the vast number of old native workings. Their age it would be impossible to tell. In many cases shafts 50 to 60 feet in depth and about 4 feet in diameter lay beneeath a covering of rotted timber and vegetation; in other instances the shafts lay quite open. Sometimes the lodes were followed and worked for great lengths with only here and there a small air-shaft; in fact these properties are simply honeycombed. These estates have been known as rich gold-bearing lands for many years. Mile upon mile of shafting and tunnelling all cut with stone, or at the best but rude iron implements; the diameter of the air-shafts in places so narrow that a man must perforce have stood upright, for it would have been impossible for him to stoop. The only conclusion to be arrived at is that the small air-shafts have been cut by children. We may deduct from this that seekers after gold would not undertake such extensive workings unless they could obtain something in return." And again referring to the products obtainable on particular estates: "The products on these estates are simply incalculable. Not alone do they produce gold, but they thought the vegetable production worthy of some attention; and considering the extent of the estates, it would have been extravagant on my part not to have devoted some of my spare time in looking after productions other than mineral. Rubber and gum copal are to be found in large quantities, whilst good strong fibre, equal to any Manila hemp, can be obtained from the plantation. Timber in the form of mahogany, greenheart, and clear is also to be found in profussion. All kinds of tropical and subtropical fruits can grow, whilst any European living here can raise, with few exceptions the whole of the vegetable productions of his country." The principal companies whose shares have been dealt in on the Stock Exchange are:—Ashanti Goldfields, Claude's Ashanti, Bibiani Goldfields, Gold Coast Amalgamated Ashanti Sansu, Ashanti Consols, Gold Reefs of West Africa, Attasi, Goldfields of East Akim, Liverpool Ashanti, Wassau and Tamsoo. The most important among these is the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, whose £1 shares are quoted at £23. The future for West African gold mining is, no doubt, a brilliant one, but speculative investors who may be attracted by the possibilities of profitable working in this new field will have to be cautious when making selections.

Nervousness and uncertainty in the Money Market are daily becoming more pronounced. It is feared that unfavourable developments may occur at any moment in the form of more heavy withdrawals of gold for foreign export and it is not at all surprising that dealers in bills should be chary of doing business. The Government, although it is deeply indebted to the Bank, continues to let out money freely, as is indicated by the further reduction of half a million on the Public Deposits in this week's Bank return, the reduction occurring despite the heavy receipts. It has been urged for some time past that the Bank of England should take steps to reduce the available supplies of cash in order to stiffen rates and prevent gold going abroad, and it is now believed that the directors have begun to borrow on Consols. This is certainly a step in the right direction, seeing that the French and New York exchanges are both at a very dangerous level and that the outflow of gold to both quarters might assume considerable proportions. But doubt is expressed as to whether the efforts of the Bank will prove very successful, owing to the enormous amount of money which has to be lifted before rates would be materially affected. The outlook, therefore, is uncertain and anything but cheerful.

Despite the great activity that has characterised American Railroad shares recently, with the appreciable rise in quotations, so far as the London market is concerned, at all events, there appears to have been no increase in speculation for the rise. Indeed, the evidence is rather the other way. At this settlement, for instance, operators for the rise have been able to continue their bargains at 2 per cent. and even less; and this seems to bear out the idea that the advance in prices has been brought about largely by the Americans absorbing their own securities, with some assistance from the Continent. At the moment the feeling in New York is decidedly bullish, but it is quite possible that as soon as quotations have been carried to the required level sales to secure profits will be made. It is to be hoped that English operators will not, as they have so frequently done in the past, come in at the top and get out at the bottom. There is no stability about the market. As to whether Americans will boom a cautious answer is submitted by a New York financial contemporary. "The question," it says, "arises whether the re-election of Mr. McKinley is to be the occasion of a large general advance in the stock market. There is certainly a wide feeling prevailing that the buoyancy which followed the defeat of Mr. Bryan in 1896 will, in considerable measure, be repeated in case of his defeat in 1900. . . . If a victory be the outcome of the contest and if it prove to be so decided as to make it tolerably certain that the fight will not have to be renewed again, of course the effect on all branches of our industrial system would be much greater than if the results should turn out to be less complete. . . . Prices are already high—not low as four years ago—so that a like opportunity for advance is lacking. Moreover, the prospect for increased earnings in the next four or five months is admittedly not as promising as it was on the former occasion, and especially last year. Hence reliance would have to be placed on the slower development of general industry."

It is hardly likely to be contested that one of the chief causes—the only predominant cause—of the commercial progress and prosperity of Great Britain, is the supremacy of her mercantile marine, which gives British products and manufactures an assured place in every market throughout the world. At a time when this supremacy is being threatened by the efforts and advances of foreign countries, and more especially by Germany and the United States, it is of interest to note the recent course of our own and other merchant shipping fleets, with a view to seeing how far that supremacy is being, and is likely to be maintained, with the exception of our own country Spain alone appears to have made percentage progress in the Shipping trade during the last half century, while our principal competitors on the sea—the Scandinavian countries—all show a percentage decrease. . . . ther hand, [Germany, since 1875, has increased her proportion of her own trade carried in national ships from 35·9 to 43·7 per cent. In the case of the United States, the lowest ebb in its shipping fortunes appears to have been reached in 1898. What is remarkable in the record is that British shipping has so materially improved in the trade of countries that are her chief competitors. In growth of register, too, compared with our own progress, the other maritime countries have made very limited advances. Nevertheless, the net additions to the British register during the last five years have not exceeded 175,892 tons, while the new tonnage built here since 1895 has exceeded six million tons. It is natural to ask what has become of the difference? The reply is that a very large part of it has been built on foreign account, another still larger part has been added to the British register to replace ships sold to foreigners, and losses by wreck, &c. Between 600,000 and 700,000 tons a year are now needed to replace the wreck losses of all countries, while many more old vessels than formerly are now sold abroad, so that the standard of the British register may be maintained. The United Kingdom has still a much larger actual tonnage, of sailers than any other country the total being 2,247,000 tons against 1,047,000 tons in the case of Norway, 601,000 tons possessed by Germany, and 488,000 tons owned by the United States. But after all the British register has only 24 per cent. of the whole as sailing tonnage, whereas more than one half of the whole are sailers on the American (U. S.) register, and about 40 per cent. of the whole on the German register. This means, of course, that relatively to the total gross tonnage on the register, the merchant marine of Great Britain is much more efficient than that of its chief competitors. In regard to tonnage of vessels in steam only, the United Kingdom has increased its total share in the shipping business carried on with the outside world by 21·6 per cent in these ten years, its share of the steam shipping has increased by nearly 30 per cent. Of the total entrances and clearances from British ports, the proportion of steam shipping business was over 64 1-2 million tons out of a total of 74 1-4 million tons in 1899, and 89 1-2 million tons out of a total of 97 3-4 million tons in 1899. Of the total sailing tonnage that entered and cleared from British ports in 1899, not less than 3,864,000 tons was of Scandinavian origin.

So far as the general features of British shipping are concerned, two things have of late years been very remarkable—the first, the economy effected in the amount of labour required to navigate both sailing and steam ships, and the second, the increasing proportion of foreigners who are employed on British vessels. The Board of Trade statistics show that since 1854 the hands employed to navigate sailing ships have decreased from 4·17 to 2·57, while on steam-ships the corresponding fall has been from 7·47 to 2·66 per 100 tons. In both categories the diminution has been from 4·36 to 2·64 per 100 tons, and the last figure includes masters and Asiatics, which the first does not. As regards the employment of foreigners, it appears that the proportion to every 100 British subjects was in 1899 as much as 20·69 compared with only 8·8 in 1854. The foreign element has increased rapidly since 1890, when it was only 14·63 per cent. of the whole. British shipping, however threatened, does not seem to have been hurt much up to the present time, and appears likely to be able to hold its own in the future. This is made much more easy by a circumstance that does not appear on the face of the figures—namely, the high level of efficiency at which our mercantile marine is maintained. This, its most characteristic quality, cannot easily be expressed in figures, but it is one so apparent and so well known that it needs no insisting on. No other merchant service is so organised as to be able, ton for ton, to carry so cheaply and so well as our own, and this quality until it has been equally attained by other nations, must always maintain for the United Kingdom its present distinguished pre-eminence as the shipping centre of the world.

The most recent circular of Messrs. Hubbard Bros. on the American cotton position calls attention specially to the "bearish" influence of the last Bureau report in encouraging more sanguine estimates of the probable volume of the crop, and to an alleged tendency to hold back cotton in some of the districts east of the Mississippi, where the crop this season is admittedly small. Regarding the improved weather conditions they say of course this improvement in the district east of the Mississippi Valley is confined to the red clay lands and to the bottoms, and has not occured in the sandy lands where the plant did not recover. It is not likely that we shall have a killing frost over the South during the next week, as the temperature in the North-west continues high for this season of the year, and thus we approach the last week of October with the greater portion of the crop making and developing. In the country west of the Mississippi river these conditione are leading to a further increase in crop estimates, and the marketing of the crop in that section continues at an increased ratio as compared with the Atlantic slope, where small crop ideas are more current. Although our market has declined sharply, we have not kept pace with the weakness of either the markets in the South-west or in Europe, but remain the highest of all, a natural result of our small stock and the tendency of cotton to move towards what has, until the past two weeks, been the highest market, namely Liverpool. This has permitted the Liverpool interest in October to undo their arbitrage transactions at a profit and it is not thought that the threatened corner in New York will be now carried through in October. On the decline, there has developed a large demand from outside sources on the idea that this decline would not be permanent but that when the shortness of the crop came to be realised the market would quickly recover to the high prices of the past month. This demand has been supplied by the sales of exporters and merchants against their purchases in the South, and we doubt if the short interest has been increased on the break, as the danger of frost is always before those who think that the crop is larger than the current estimate and that prices are too high on the basis of their crop views. It is generally believed that on a basis of somewhat lower prices than those of to-day, the American mills will begin to buy their requirements, which should give a greater stimulus to prices unless the market is overwhelmed by the large movement of the crop in the west. There is some tendency to hold cotton in the country east of the Mississippi, this policy being specially marked in those districts which this season have produced a small crop. On the whole it may be held that, while the movement of the crop and weather conditions point towards a lower range of values, the danger of an early frost is so apparent that few have dared to anticipate the decline which has occurred or to look for any further material break in prices. The decline has stopped the movement of cotton towards New York notwithstanding our failure to follow the other markets.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR G.M. DAVESON, Durham Light Infantry, has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate. No. 2 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, will be employed on the construction of the Ludhiana-Jakhal, Railway.

Government have sanctioned a revised scale of books, forms, stationery &c., to be maintained for Field Staff officers in substitution of that laid down in table VIII, section 1 Staff of the Field Service Equipment tables.

The proposed appointment of Lieutenant Neill, Royal Scots, as Chief Store-keeper, Nigeria, has been approved by Government, and the Secretary of State has been asked when his services will be required.

With the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, the Lieutenant General Commanding the forces, Punjab, is pleased to make the following appointment:—To be temporary Station Staff Officer (second class) Murree Depot: Major K. E. Harris, 1st Battalion, Dorsetshire Regimente, vice Captain H. Robinson, R. G. A., dated 1st November, 1900.

Lieutenant H. Fawcus, 3rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at present doing duty with R.-I Ammunition Column, China, has been posted to B. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Under instructions received from the War Office, Captain A. M. King, 3rd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, is directed to proceed to South Africa with the least possible delay and join the 2nd Battalion of his regiment to which he has been posted on promotion.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

MR. MULJI B. BARBHAYA presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation, held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall. There were present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, J. MacDonald, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote, Drs. Ismail Jan Mahomed, A. G. Viegas, J. Sladen, acting Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

EMPLOYMENT OF A SHORT-HAND CLERK.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner requesting sanction to the employment of a short-hand clerk on a salary of Rs.50 per mensem, from the 1st instant to the end of the current financial year in the Chief Accountant's office, where work has accumulated on account of the preparation of the present's report and the Budget Estimates for the ensuing year.

The Committee granted the sanction asked for.

ELECTRIC LIGHT INSTALLATION AT LOVE GROVE.

The Commissioner wrote that the erection of the engines in connection with the Air Compressor [illegible] Grove is approaching completion. The Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch, reported that in the original estimates no provision had been made for an electric light installation or for any means of lighting the station. 2. The present pumping station is lighted with electric light, but the existing dynamo is not large enough to supply the increased number of lights required in the Compressor Station. The cost of putting up the electric light installation is estimated at Rs. 5,749 and the cost of the shed for the dynamo which is proposed to be erected in the compound of the Compressor Station is estimated at Rs. 867, thus making the total amount of Rs. 6,636. 3. Under the circumstances the Commissioner asked for sanction to the proposal of putting up the electric light installation and the construction of the shed at the cost given above and to defray the expenditure from the savings in the grant of Rs. 19,000 provided for the purchase and erection of four air receivers.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Mac Donald, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra that the letter from the Commissioner be forwarded and the Corporation with the recommendation that the necessary sanction be given and that the Chairman be requested to place the resolution as urgent business before the Corporation at their November meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

REDUCED TAXATION.

The consideration of the Municipal Budget Estimates for 1901-1902 was postponed to the next meeting of the Committee. Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, in his prefatory remarks stated that the income for the year was estimated at Rs. 82,19,000 and the expenditure, including Rs.4 81,000 on account of the contribution payable to the City Improvement Trust during 1901-1902, at Rs. 85,19,000. The deficit of Rs. 3,00,000 thus accruing during the year was proposed to be met from the surplus balances available at the beginning of the year. Owing to the combined effects of large savings in expenditure during 1899-1900 and increases in income both in that year and the year 1900-1901, the available surplus balances of the Municipality had been increased to an extent beyond what is required for efficient working. He proposed that during the year 1901-1902 they should return, as far as possible, to rate-payers in the shape of reduced taxation the income realized and estimated to be realized in the past two years in excess of our requirements for expenditure. The direction in which taxation has been reduced and the amounts involved are subjoined:—General Tax, including Fire Tax.—Reduction from 12 1-2 per cent. to 10 1-2 per cent. Rs. 5,00,000. Town Duties,—Reduction in tax on grain from 3 annas to 4 annas per candy, Rs. 1,35,000. Reduction in firewood from 2 annas to one anna per candy Rs.40,000. Reduction in ghee from 10 annas to 8 annas per Bombay maund, Rs. 40,000—total Rs. 7,15,000. The income for 1901-1902 with the reduced taxation was estimated at Rs.82,19,000. At the rates of taxation prevailing during 1900-1901 the revenues estimated to be realized would have amounted to Rs. 89,34,000 showing an advance on the Budget estimate for the preceding year of Rs. 4 14000. The expenditure for the year is estimated at Rs. 85,19,000 against Rs. 84,92,684 for the year 1900-1901. The comparatively small increase of Rs. 26,316 has been secured only by curtailing demands to the utmost possible extent. Notwithstanding efforts since the year 1899-1900 to make the estimates of expenditure conform more closely to the actual requirements, the experience of the past two years shows that Executive Officers will, in many cases, budget for more than they require. All demands have been most carefully scrutinized for the year, and have been curtailed even at the risk of approaching the Corporation hereafter for small extra grants. It is only by some such system as this that a closer approximation of Budget to actual figures can be secured. Demands for extra staff and for increased emoluments have been curtailed considerably, but where they have been allowed they are absolutely necessary. The closing balance is estimated at Rs. 16,30,000, or Rs. 15,30,000 above the minimum required by law. Out of this balance a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 will have to be paid to the City Improvement Trust on 1st April 1902 in accordance with Section 72 (D of Bombay Act, No. IV of 1898.

TRIPLE SUICIDE IN BOMBAY.

SAD END OF A HINDU FAMILY.

SAIBAI, a Hindu widow, aged about forty years, and her two sons, Mahadoo and Shunker, aged 18 and 16 respectively, were all yesterday morning found dead in their room, at Khetwady 6th Lane, the cause of death being opium-poisoning. Enquiries showed that Saibai lost two of her elder sons about a year ago through plague and the youngest Shunker had been laid up with fever for some time, his case being considered hopeless. The remaining son, Mahadoo, worked in an iron foundry and earned a few annas per day, which was hardly sufficient to support them and to get medicine for the ailing brother. Their grief at the losses in the family, combined with their destitute circumstances, appears to have driven them to put an end to their existence by taking opium. Saibai and her two sons were last seen alive about 4 o'clock on the previous afternoon by a friend, who had gone to pay them a visit. No particular conversation took place between the friend and the three deceased. About 10 p. m. of the same day one of the women residing in the neighbourhood, while passing in front of the house, heard Mahadoo reading, but nothing further was known as to what occurred in the room. Early yesterday morning a next-door neighbour heard heavy breathing in the adjoining room, but took no notice of it. About 9 o'clock Saibai, a woman who resides in an opposite house, seeing the door of the deceaseds' room still closed, became suspicious and informed to the rent-collector of the house, who is also a woman. The latter reported the matter to the police, who proceeded to the scene. One of the doors was burst open and on entering the place, the police found the three persons lying dead on the floor. A piece of opium was found lying in a leaf near the woman, while another leaf, containing a small piece of the same drug, was discovered near the fire-place.

Mr. P. Byrne, the coroner, held an inquisy last evening, on the bodies of the deceased. Shivram Sravan, a licensed vendor of opium deposed that the deceased Saibai purchased from his shop on the previous afternoon one tola of opium and took it in two packets.

Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, said he had examined the three deceased and found no marks of violence on them. From the evidence he had heard and the appearance of the bodies, he was of opinion that the cause of death was opium-poisoning.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

IN connexion with the forthcoming Census in India, the Council of the British Association suggest that the opportunity should be taken of making a study of the various races and peoples in this country, their history, and development. To this end they ask that photographers may be placed at the disposal of the Census officers, who should be instructed to make the ethnological enquiries proposed. The Government of India are also asked to establish a further Survey of the Bhils, Gonds, and other jungle tribes, and of the Naga, Kuki, and cognate races of the Assam and Burma frontiers; to collect information about the vagrant and criminal tribes, such as the Haburas, Beriyas, and Sansiyas in North and Central India; and to obtain physical measurements of the various Dravidian tribes, in order to determine their origin, and of the Rajputs and Jats, for the purpose of ascertaining their relation to the other Indo-Scythian races. The Council of the Association believe that all this can be done at no great cost, while the results of the inquiries would be of the greatest value. These additional duties should not, however, be allowed to interfere with the Census operations proper.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

EXPERIENCES UNDER FIRE AND IN HOSPITAL.

WHILST on board the troopship Ranee yesterday one of our representatives was able to have a long chat with three members of Lumsden's Horse, or, as they were familiarly named in South Africa, "Lord Roberts's greyhounds," and learnt from them some interesting particulars of their experiences. The trio are Corporal Walker, an Assam tea planter, rooper Sladden, a Mysore coffee planter, and Trooper Howes, of the Rangoon Boat Club. The first named has obtained dis discharge, and the two last named have been invalided home and are still in the convalescent stage. Corporal Walker, who was the chief spokesman, although he now looks quite well and strong, had also had his share of hospital experience—an experience which he would not like to go through again.

Corporal Walker described the landing of Lumsden's Horse at Cape Town and their stay at Maitland Camp, where, it will be remembered, the members of the Ceylon Contingent were encamped for a time. Whilst at Maitland, the Indian Contingent received a special wire from Lord Roberts calling them to the front at once. "Squeezed up like sardines in a tin," said Walker, "we travelled by train as far as Bloemfontein and pitched our camp about three miles outside the town. But everybody got so bad there with dysentery and fever that we had to shift a mile further on, and then after a few days we were ordered on to Spitzfontein, where we had to do a lot of picquet and outpost duty. After that, there was a general advance and we got our

BAPTISM OF FIRE AT THABA N'CHU.

"We were sent out to reconnoitre, and were supposed to draw the enemy. We did draw them and it was supposed that some cavalry would come up and cut them off, but the cavalry were too late, and we were surrounded. Seven of us did not hear the word 'retire,' and when we first noticed the Boers they were about 150 yards away. Of these seven, only four got back. It was a hot fight and we lost heavily. Our Major, Major Showers, was killed as well as Troopers Lumsden, Daubeny, Case and Franks, whilst our wounded included Lieutenant Crane, Sergeant-Major Marshall, Sergeant-Major Macnamara, Sergeant Elliott, who was hit by a 'pom-pom' shot, Trooper Walton, and Trooper Saunders. Besides this, seven were taken prisoners. Some plucky deeds were witnessed that day. Many of our men had had their horses shot under them, so that when the word 'retire' came, they had no horses to carry them back. In one instance, Trooper Saunders went back to rescue Sergt. Fraser and carry him off on his own horse. The Sergeant had just managed to climb on to the horse's back and the two were getting away when a bullet sent the horse crashing underneath them, and both were taken prisoners. In the same engagement Trooper Walton, noticing my brother, Sergeant Walker, unhorsed, ran back for him and shouted to him to hold on to his right stirrup and run along with him. Carrying 150 rounds of ammunition and his rifle, besides other accoutrements, my brother soon became exhausted, Walton then offered to exchange places, but the only condition on which my brother would accept this suggestion was that Walton should ride behind him. This he agreed to do but just as he was in the act of getting on he was shot in one of his ankles and fell out of my brother's grasp. Although the Boers were within twenty yards, my brother tried to get Walton on to the horse again but Walton entreated him to ride on, or he, too, would be captured. Walton was captured eventually released, and is now in England.

THE BENEFITS (?) OF A WATER-CART.

"From Thaba N'chu we went to Brandfort, Wynberg, the Lsand River, Kronstadt, and Klipp River. Our men did some very good work at Roxburg outside Johannesburg, where we were sent to chase three trains and captured two of them. We then made straight for Pretoria, forming a part of Lord Roberts's advance guard. We were on half rations and the food was very poor. We had a water-cart, but saw very little of it, and when we did see it the water that it contained was used by the officers. We had to put up with any water that we could get from the tanks at the farms around us, and this was generally very dirty.

HOSPITAL REMINISCENCES.

"After taking part in the entry into Pretoria, we camped at Irene, and, passing through Machadodorp, went as far as Barberton, where I fell sick with fever and went back to the Jewish School Hospital at Johannesburg. The experience there was anything but a pleasant one. We were supposed to get three pints of milk a day, but I only got one. Of this I complained to the Doctor. He made enquiries and ordered the milk to be measured. They measured it the next day, but that was all. I complained again and the nurse called me a grumbler, and although my temperature was 102 degrees, she ordered my removal from the fever ward to the convalescent room upstairs. I complained to the doctor of her treatment of me, and all he said was, 'You had better fight it out with her when you get well.' The extra rations for the patients used also to be taken by the orderlies in charge. From that hospital I was sent to a convalescent home, where all I got was jam and bread in the morning, and a stew which I could not tackle. The rest of my food I had to buy in the town. Our colonel came down to see me and gave me permission to go home, and after he had consulted with the doctor, the latter asked me where I should like to go. I told him I would like to go to England and then back to India. The doctor promised to see about this, but instead of being sent home I was sent to a convalescent depot at Norval's Pont, and instead of getting home in July last, I have only just been able to get away. From the convalescent depot at Norval's Pont I was sent to a goods-shed, where I had to help in filling rice bags and serving them up for use as pillows. After five days of this I was marked, with others, to go down to Cape Town, en route, as I thought, for home, but as soon as we reached Bloemfontein they pulled us out of the train and sent us to No. 9 General Hospital. I was only there two days, however, and was then despatched to the convalescent camp at Bloemfontein. Well, I got so sick of it there that I wired to the colonel saying that I desired either to return to India or rejoin the Corps. I received no answer, and eventually got permission to leave the convalescent camp and go to a farmhouse close by, which was rented by our colonel as a baggage store. I again wired to the colonel and got a reply advising me to get a pass from the Staff Officer and come to Pretoria to rejoin the Corps. This I did and met the colonel in Pretoria. He was surprised to see me and said he thought I had gone home long ago seeing that he had given me permission to do so" After a little further trouble in Pretoria, I

CALLED ON LORD ROBERTS,

and explained to him that I wished to get back to India, and he very kindly gave me permission to do so."

Corporal Walker mentioned that although the members of Lumsden's Horse were entitled to a second-class passage home, this privilege had been denied him and he had had to do duty as one of the escort. Having obtained his discharge from Lord Roberts, his pay was stopped at the end of last month, and he could not understand why he had been made to do duty.

By the time the Corps had reached Kroonstadt, Corporal Walker stated, two-thirds of their horses were unfit for further service. "They gave us Argentines as remounts," he said, "and they were like blocks of wood. It was unfair to mount men on such brutes. I believe it was simply through this that some of our men were collared. The horses were on half rations, as were the men, and they had tremendous loads to carry."—*Times of Ceylon*, (November 9.)

THE MADRAS HOUNDS.

THE "Madras Mail" announces the arrival by the s. s. Clan Alpine of fifteen couples of hounds which have been selected and purchased in England by Mr. DeClermont, who was responsible also for the pack that afforded such excellent sport to members of the Madras Hunt last season. The present pack have arrived somewhat late, but the hounds, which are all sluts, appear to be in excellent condition and if the present cool weather continues should be fit to take the field and be blooded with their first taste of Jack in little more than a fortnight. They certainly looked a most useful lot as they passed through Madras this morning on their way to the new kennels which have been fitted out in the small bungalow on the Mount Road close to the corner of Chamier's Road commonly known as the Adyar turning. Here they should be very comfortable as the bungalow provides upstairs accommodation. Captain Logan Home, as already announced, will carry the horn this season, and it only remains for the Madras Hunt to encouraged by the active and monetary support of all sportsmen and sportswomen in Madras to be assured of quite as good a season as last, excellent as that admittedly was. Subscriptions and applications for membership should be sent without delay to the Honorary Secretary, Madras Hunt, care of Messrs. Parry and Co., Madras.

IN consequence of the appointment of General Weyler as Captain-General of Madrid, the Ministers of the Interior and of Agriculture resigned. A Cabinet Council next day revealed the existence of such differences of opinion among Ministers that Senor Silvela decided that his only course was to tender his resignation. General Azcarraga has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. Senor Aguilar del Campo is Foreign Minister; Senor Ugarte, Minister of the Interior; Senor Alendo Sanlazar, Finance Minister; and General Linares, Minister of War.

SISTER NIVEDITA.

THUS writes the London correspondent of the "Madras Times":—In days of old, say the stories of Western chivalry (the east did differently, its women no being given to roaming), a distressed maiden was nearly always reduced to the last extremity of despair, was face to face with shame or death before her champion appeared, but that he did appear and just at the nick of time too, we are assured by all such stories from Perseus to Lohengrin. English people would hardly like to think that things have come to so sad a condition with regard to India, though there is much to be said for such a theory when the country is chronically famine-stricken. However this may be, there has arisen a champion for India from an unexpected quarter, as was the way with champions of old. Not from a far country, however, nor from a strange people, nor from masculine ranks has this new champion come. She is a lady, belonging to the Ruling Power in India, a lady of exceptional ability, who has given up a promising career in England to devote herself to the service of women in India. Miss Margaret Noble is her name, and though she has been only eighteen months in India, she has learned more of real Indian life during that time than have others who have passed as many years there. She was, some time ago, at the head of a flourishing school for girls in London, but impelled by the feeling that service might be rendered to India by sound, general education on national lines—Indian national lines, mark—she left her English pupils to the care of other teachers and went to India to study the life of Indians as it is to-day. She is convinced that good work for the people must be based upon a thorough knowledge of their life, their philosophy and their customs, not by riding rough-shod over their prejudices but by educating and developing their particular characteristics. Miss Noble took a house in one of the lanes in Calcutta, lived the life of an Indian lady, was received by Indian ladies as a friend and student and gathered around her some children for teaching. She has been admitted a member of the order of Ramakrishna and, as "Sister Nivedita" is now in England addressing audiences in various places on the subject of Indian life and philosophy. She is a striking figure to English people, garbed in a gown of white flannel, graceful in cut but of extreme simplicity; the beads round her neck suggest a rosary, whether it be a symbol of penitence to "Sister Nivedita" I know not, but to an outsider the beads seem to be of the most use to her when she is speaking particularly earnestly, by affording her fingers something to toy with, as is the custom of modern Greeks. Her eloquence is striking, she speaks without notes, animated simply by an intense sympathy for the people of India and the desire to break down some of the false ideas which have been associated with Indian ladies by English people. "Woman," said Miss Noble at the Sesame Club the other evening, "is much the same all the world over. Her little tricks and deceptions differ very slightly whether practised in the East or in the West, but in India, woman especially the motherhood of woman—is accorded the deepest and holiest reverence."

[A GADI IN DISPUTE

AN IMPORTANT APPEAL CASE.

ACCORDING to a Karachi telegram, [a civil appeal involving questions of considerable importance in the eyes of the Mahomedan population of Sind is b eing argued before Mr. Batty, Judge of the Sadar Court.

The hearing commenced on Monday. The appellant, Pir Ali Mozuffershah, second brother of the late Shamsul Ulmah Pir Ali Gohar Alishah of Rohra, was represented by Mr. Arthur Gray of the Lahore Bar. Mr. Scott, of the Bombay Bar, with Mr. Dowlatram Jethmal, pleader, Karachi, instructed by Dowlatram Sooratsing of Shikarpur, appeared for the respondent.

Pir Shah Murdanshah is the present incumbent of the office of gadi-holder at the Pir's shrine at Kingri in the Rohri Taluka, and the case involves chiefly the question of succession to the gadi, the appellant contending that he is entitled to the gadi according to the rule of primogeniture applicable to the office by reason of the family custom. This office, it is contended, has been improperly usurped by the defendant with the aid and support of the "Hurs" class, who are supposed to be a lawless tribe engaged in dacoities in Sind, and to have given trouble to Government.

The defendant, on the other hand, contends that the rule of primogeniture does not apply to the right of succession to the gadi, but that he, though a younger brother than the plaintiff, was appointed by the last incumbent as the spiritual guide and superintendent of the religious institutions, and was duly installed on the gadi on the death of the late Pir Ali Gohar Alishah by his kinsmen and congregation according to the custom of nomination which prevails in the family.

The suit was originally instituted in the District Court at Shikarpur, which transfered it to the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge, Mr. R. T Tilokchand, who disallowed the plaintiff's claim and upheld the installation of the defendant.

Colonel Mayhew, late Collector and District Magistrate of Shikarpur, having visited the deceased Pir in his official capacity, and being a witness to the oral will of the late Pir a few days before his death, nominating the defendant, having since retired from the service, was examined on commission as a witness in the course of the trial. Among other witnesses are his Highness Mir Sir Faizmahomed Khan, G.C.I.E., Ruler of the Khairpur State, and his vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., on whose evidence the defendant and present incumbent relies to support his case. The emblems or insignia pertaining to the office are alleged by the plaintiff to have been removed from the private residence of the late Pir by means of fraud practised upon the ladies of the household, and surreptitiously handed to the defendant at the time of the installation. The defendant, on the other hand, contends that these were conferred upon him by the last incumbent during his life time.

Mr. Gray opened the case for the appellant and attacked the evidence of Colonel Mayhew.

The case for the respondent was presented in the afternoon by Mr. Scott, who stated in court, that his address would occupy two days.

ANTI-RACIAL FEELING IN MORADABAD.

WE are sorry to learn the feeling betwen the Hindu and Mahomedan communities of Moradabad in the N.-W. P. has become somewhat strained of late. It appears that the Hindu community of Moradabad have taken into their head to condemn the present position of the existing meat shops of the city on the ground of incapitation and are trying to have these shops removed to one spot instead of keeping them scattered to different places in the city. A Hindu gentleman of the town even offered to contribute three thousand rupees for the construction of the shops to be opened newly under their proposed arrangement. The suggestion was, however, rejected by the Collector of their district. The Hindus, tried subsequently to have their grievances remedied by the Municipality. A departmental report from the sanitary authorities, was sent to the Collector recommending the removal of the shops to a particular place. On this the Collector called for the opinion of the Hindu Tehsildar of the place who was also a Municipal member. The Tehsildar also endorsed the suggestion embodied in the report, whereupon the matter was referred to the Sanitary Sub-Committee of the Municipal Board whose view has not been known. For ourselves we do not know on which side the fault lies; but whatever be the fact our advice is that the two communities should settle the matter amicably by themselves.—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE PRINCESS OF WALES AND A DANISH PRISONER.

THE Press Association understands that an entire misapprehension has been conveyed by the publication of a statement that the Danish prisoners captured by the British forces while operating against the Boers had been liberated by Lord Roberts at the request of the Princess of Wales.

The Princess would neither ask nor desire that Danes who of their own free will have taken up arms against her Majesty's forces should have exceptional treatment extended to them. The facts as to the intervention of her Royal Highness are these:—An old man, living in Denmark, learning that his son, settled in South Africa, had been compelled by the Boers to take up arms against the British and had been captured by Lord Roberts' forces made a despairing appeal to the Princess on his behalf. Satisfied as to the facts of the case and pitying the old man's distress, her Royal Highness telegraphed to Lord Roberts asking if he could properly be released. Evidently the Commander-in-Chief was convinced of the genuineness of the prisoner's story, for he has set him at liberty in accordance with the desire of the Princess.

A CORRESPONDENT at Sevastopol sends particulars of a plot, discovered about a month ago, to wreck the railway on which the Tsar had to travel on his way to Livadia.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent says that last year's Budgets have been passed by the State Comptroller with a surplus of no less than 185,000,000 roubles of revenue over expenditure. The correspondent has good authority for saying that up to the present the extra expenditure in connexion with Russian action in China and Manchuria has not much exceeded 40,000,000 roubles.

AN IRISH ADDRESS FOR MR. KRUGER.

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT has published the text of an address which it is proposed to present to ex-President Kruger. The address will be in Irish, and will first be read in that tongue to Mr. Kruger, and afterwards translated into Dutch. The following is the text:—

To his Excellency, Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic:—

Honoured Sir,—Your presence in Holland, as representing the Transvaal, and Orange Free State, affords an opportunity for the expression of the long pent-up sympathy of the peoples of Europe with your Republics in their heroic stand for liberty against brutal aggression. In the expression of such sympathy and in admiration for your heroism, our nation, Ireland, and the overwhelming majority of our people scattered over the globe, desire to take part. We are proudly conscious that we represent most that is best in Ireland and Irishmen abroad—most that is not warped by interest and prejudice, not blinded by the monstrous assumptions of that Government under which we have the misfortune to live. The majority of eighty-two to twenty-one Irish Members of the Imperial Parliament, which our country has just cast against the Ministry responsible for the war against your nation, is decisive evidence of the depth of the feeling we represent.

It is the more incumbent upon us thus to express ourselves in that so many of our countrymen were to be found in the bands of the oppressor. We humble ourselves in shame at the thought. The opening of the war found them in a position from which it was impossible individually to extricate themselves. Regarding most of them had they conceived that such a wicked war would ever have been encompassed by their paymasters, we are hopeful that they would never have placed themselves in a position of being involved in it. The degree to which British opinion has supported the British Government and its commanders in their tortuous and dishonest proceedings prior to the war, and in their subsequent conduct of it are justification for all your doubts as to the good faith of their negociations and for your taking the initiative.

We have followed a long contest with absorbing interest, alternately elated in hope at your triumphs, and depressed in anguish at your reverses. We longed, we prayed that the outcome might be other than it has been, even for the good of England herself. It can never be for the welfare of her toiling millions that such a crime as the temporary overthrow of your Republics should weight them and be their national reproach in the future. In the contest with another Republic a century and-a-quarter ago the best of the English race now acknowledge that it was well for them and the world that England was defeated.

We followed the long contest in South Africa with absorbing interest. Seldom in history has a nobler stand for political liberty been made by a small band of freemen against an overwhelming horde of mercenaries in the pay of those who coveted land and gold and hated independence. The names of the mountains and plains of your Republics take their place in history besides those of Marathon and Senpach and Bunker's Hill, as incentives to strivings for human liberty. Overwhelming numbers, the resources of one of the richest empires upon earth, without conscience or remorse where her own supposed interests or pride are concerned, have prevailed. Hers is the shame; yours is the honour. Time must bring its reversal of such gigantic wrong. Though for the present beaten down—as Liberty has before been upon a hundred battlefields—you are in the right—the conquerors—and as such will live in history. We honour the memory of your heroic dead. We sympathise with those of your brave nation in prison and in exile. Our hearts bleed for such of your people as, in their own land, are again under the oppressor's heel. We welcome you safe among the sympathising peoples of Europe and the friendly hospitality awaiting you in the home of the great and free race to which you belong.

At a recent meeting of the North Dublin district council the following resolution was passed with one dissentient:—

To the Queen of Holland.

Madame,—Resolved, that this district council wishes to express its thanks to you, the youngest of all the Crowned Heads of Europe, for your kindness to the venerable and patriotic President of the Transvaal Republic by affording him the protection of your flag in his hour of distress on leaving his native land. This generous action on your part will always be remarkable in history when it is remembered that all Europe stood listlessly aside to allow the annihilation of a brave people fighting for their hearths and homes against overwhelming odds, and that you alone performed a special act of kindness by sheltering the oppressed.

We in this country, who have had seven centuries of misgovernment, are indeed sorry that the Boer people should ever come under the ruthless heel of a nation remarkable for its cruelty, covetousness, and rapacity. We trust that the day is not far distant when the God of Justice will right the wrongs of the oppressed all over the earth. That your Majesty may enjoy the reign so spiritedly begun is the fervent prayer of this district council.

On the resolution being brought forward Colonel Lindsay, one of the members, rose and left the room, saying that the proposer of the address was "a most disloyal man," and he could stay in the room with him no longer.

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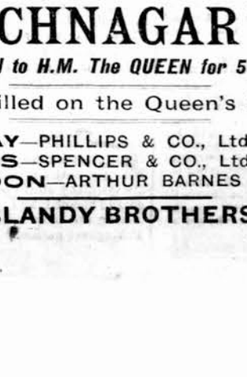

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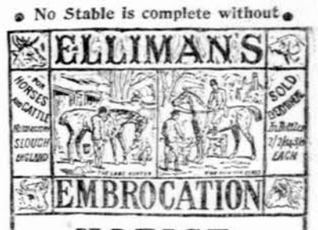

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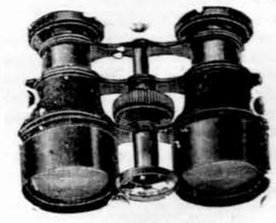

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WRITERS AND READERS.

Professor Edward Dowden has finished a series of studies on Puritanism and English Literature, which will be published by Messrs. Kegan Paul about the middle of November. He devotes chapters to Sir Thomas Browne, Richard Hoaker, and the Anglo-Catholic poets—Herbert and Vaughan. Milton is treated in connection first with civil liberty, and secondly, with ecclesiastical liberty. Jeremy Taylor, Baxter, Bunyan, and Samuel Butler are then discussed, and the volume ends with the transition to the Eighteenth century.

An interesting volume of Studies in Foreign Literature is about to be issued by the Oxford University Press. It consists of the Taylorian lectures delivered between 1889 and 1899 by Stephane Mallarme, Warter Pater, Professor W. P. Ker, Mr. H Brown, Mr. A. Morel Fatio, Professor Dowden, Mr. T. W. Rolleston, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, M. Paul Bourget, Professor C. H. Herford, and Mr. H. Butler Clarke. This house will also publish An English Miscellany, presented to Dr. Furnivall on his seventy-fifth birthday, and contributed to by some fifty authorities on philology and early English literature.

Mr. Quiller-Couch has edited a new anthology of English poems, laying under contribution between 250 and 300 authors from the thirteenth century to the closing year of the nineteenth. In view of Q's taste and judgment, this ought to prove an acceptable volume for the Christmas season. It is called The Oxford Book of English Verse, the Oxford University Press being the publishers. They will issue it in two editions one a dainty volume on Oxford India paper.

From Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby the public received from day to day some of the most striking letters that the Boer War has produced. Since the letters appeared in the "Morning Post" he has added a good deal of new material, and the whole is now to be published by Messrs. Methuen in a volume entitled In the Web of the War. Like so many war correspondents Mr. Battersby has had a military training, and like one or two, he has written some fascinating short stories

Captain Mahan's Story of the War in South Africa is the first of two books by this American critic which Messrs. Sampson Low will publish within the next week or two. It comes down to July 26 last, and the writer's concluding words on the campaign are that it "has been simply a question of endurance between combatants immeasurably unequal in resources. "Had the Boers possessed "exclusiveness of purpose" they would have neglected the frontiers of Cape Colony and concentrated against the force which fortune had enabled them to isolate in Natal. He extenuates the charge against British officers of being reckless in exposing their lives, by remarking that that quality has been a reproach for two centuries, but where has it placed Great Britain among the nations of the earth ?

The second book by Captain Mahan is entitled The Problem of Asia. His two papers on this subject have already appeared in magazines. Discussing the proposition to abandon the Mediterranean and the Suez route in favour of the Cape, he says:—The truer solution for a State already holding Malta and Gibraltar would seem to be to grasp Egypt firmly, to consolidate local tenure there, and to establish in India, Australia, and the Cape sources of necessary supply—whether manufactories or depots—in ammunition and stores, against the chance of temporary interruption on the side of England. If this be true under conditions of isolation, it is yet more true at a period when the interests of both Italy and Germany coincide in general direction with those of Great Britain. Although the book is called The Problem of Asia, the third section of it is on the merits of the Transvaal dispute.

Major Pond, prince of lecture agents is preparing for America and England a book on Eccentricities of Men of Genius. He has met a great many distinguished people in his time—the book will contain nearly 100 portraits—and he has a large fund of anecdotes and reminiscences. Messrs. Chatto and Windus will publish the work in England but not this year.

Mr. H. W. Wilson is breaking a long silence with a little volume on Admiral Duncan—the great commander who can be ranked after only Nelson amongst his contemporaries. In the account of the Nore mutiny Mr. Wilson has embodied a few details, as yet unpublished from the Nave records in the Record office The chief authority on Duncan is the Earl of Campers downs book Published three years ago, but Mr. Wilson' sketch which, is to appear next week in Messrs Kagan Paul's series of "Westminstes Biographics" wil be useful to those who cannot acquire the larger work

Two more books on London will be out next week Pictures and Problems from London Police Courts which will be published by Mr. Arnold, contains the reminiscences of Mr. Thomas Holmes. Few men have come in contact with the sordid aspects of life to the same extent as Mr. Holmes during his long career as a policecourt missionary. Mr. C. W. Heckethorn's London Memories is social, historical and topographical in character, and covers the ground from the Restoration period to the present. The results of his own local inquiries are incorporated with material drawn from old books and newspapers. This volume will be published by Messrs, Chatto and Windus.

Mr. Charles A. Hanna is the author of a volume on the Scot in North Britain, North Ireland, and North America, which Messrs. Putnam will publish before Christmas. People of the Scottish race comprised nearly one-fourth of the total white population of the American colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution, and in proportion to their relative strength they took a more important part in that struggle, and subsequent events in American history than my other race. The forthcoming book is entitled, History of the Scotch-Irish families in America, and it will probably be followed by other works of a similar kind.

Mr. George R. Sims's new book of short stories The Small-Part Lady, &c., will be published on Nov. 8 by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—Mr. Zangwill's The Mantle of Elijah, which Mr. Heinemann is publishing has been dramatised for immediate production in New York. —Mr. Macqueen will publish on Nov. 1, a new novel, entitled Modern Bohemia, by Mr. Francis Neilson, stage manager of Covent Garden, Duke of Yorks, and the Vaudeville. A dramatised version will be produced at one of the Frohmann houses next spring. —Mr. Charles Garvices novels, popular in the United States, are being published for the first time in England by Messrs. Sands.

A new poet, Miss Ethel Ashton, a High Church woman, will be introduced by a volume of devotional verse entitled Wings, which Messrs. Kegan Paul will publish shortly.—Christmas in French Canada, by Dr. Louis Frechette, and An Englishwoman's Love-Letters (anonymous), will be published next week by Mr. Murray.—Mr. A. Lee Knight's story, entitled A Sea Kings Midshipman, also to be published by Mr. Murray next week, is founded on an episode in the life of the famous Lord Cochrane. —The Literary Agency of London (Messrs. George Radford and G. H. Perris) ask us to state that they have no connection with a concern styled The London Literary Agency. —The first number of the "Imperial and Colonial Magazine and Review" (illustrated), edited by Celt and E. F. Benson, will be published on Nov. 1 by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. There is an imposing list of contributors. The price of the magazine is to be 1s. monthly.

Among the new books about to be issued from the Oxford University Press are The Oxford Book of English Verse. 1250-1900, poems chosen and edited by A. T. Quiller-Couch, in two sizes, one edition being on Oxford India Paper; An English Miscellany, presented to Dr. Furnivall in honour of his seventy-fifth birthday and contributed to by some fifty authorities in this country and abroad on philology and early English literature; and Studies in Foreign Literature, being the Taylorian lectures, 1889-1899, delivered by S. Mallarme, W. Pater, W. P. Ker, H. Brown, A Morel Fatio, E. Dowden, F. W. Rolleston, W. M. Rossetti, P. Bourget, C.H. Herford and H. Butler Clarke.

Mr. John Long has in rapid preparation a volume entitled, Australia at the Front a Colonial view of the Boer War, by Frank Wilkinson, special correspondent (Sydney Daily Telegraph). The book contains numerous illustrations by Norman H. Hardy from sketches on and spot and photographs by the author. Mr. Wilkinson accompanied the Australian troops from the Antepodes to the Cape, through the Colony to Kimberley; thence across to Bloemfontein, and subsequently by devious ways to Johannesburg and Pretoria, and back by route march through the eastern portion of the Transvaal and Free State. The book covers a period of ten months, dating back from the first despatch of troops from the land of the Southern Cross, and deals with aspects of the campaign hitherto little exploited. The author, in addition to long association with Australian journalism, has had the advantage of a practical training with Australian mounted troops.

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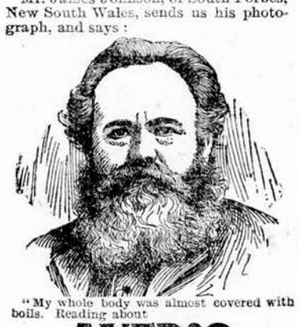

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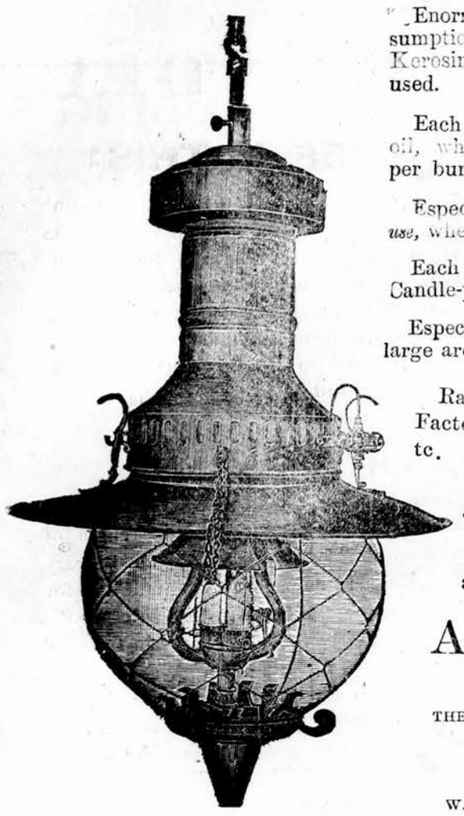

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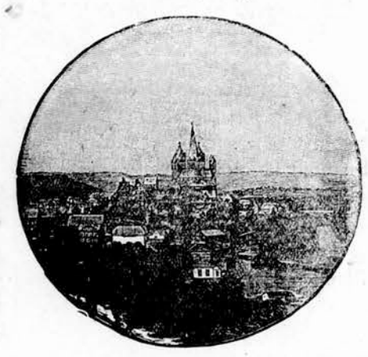

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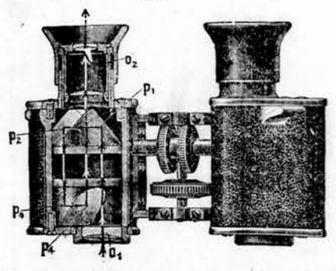

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